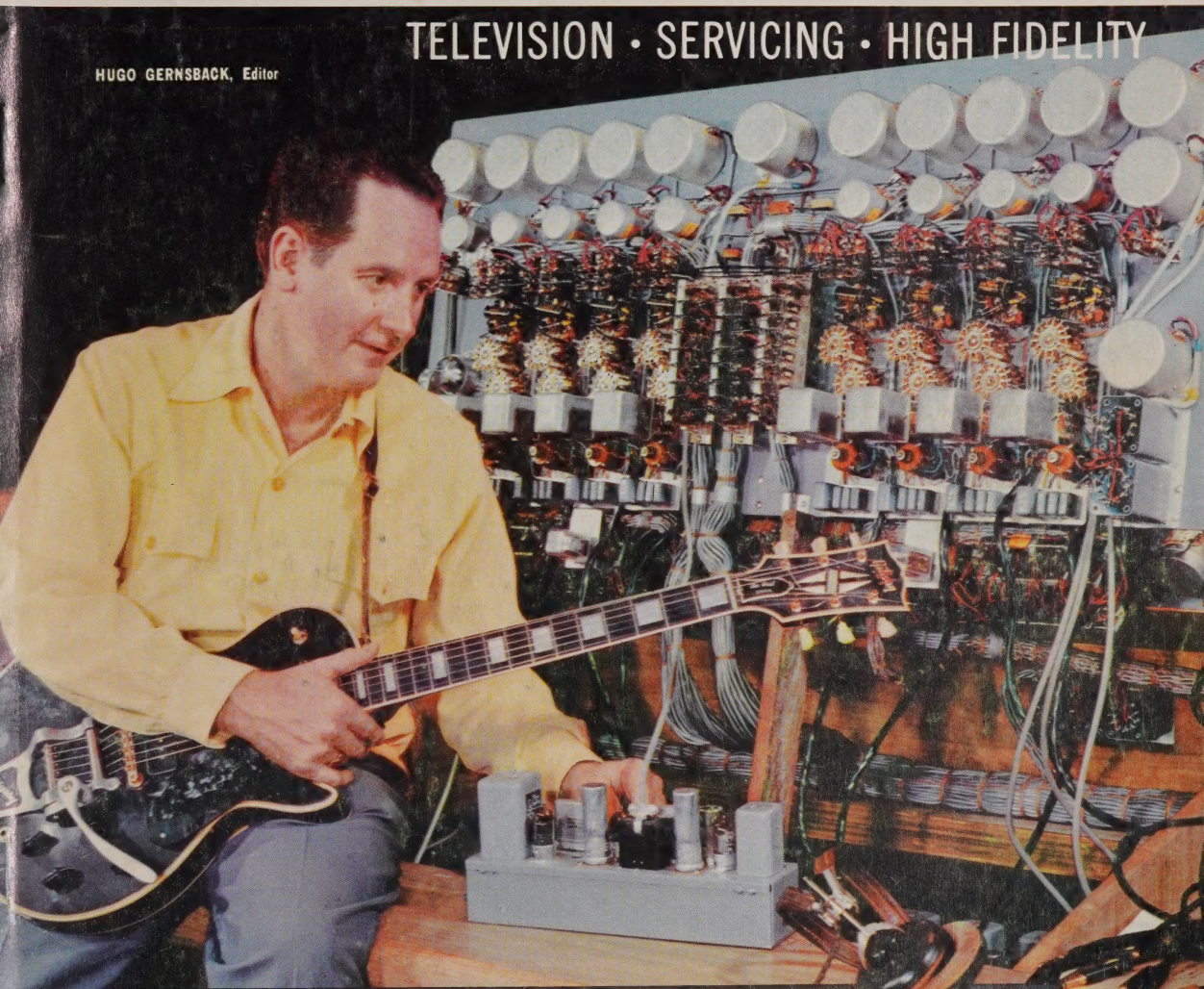
Stereo Amplifiers and Preamplifiers

OCTOBER 195

Radio-Electronics

TELEVISION • SERVICING • HIGH FIDELITY

HUGO GERNSBACK, Editor



Les Paul and the Monster
(See page 38)

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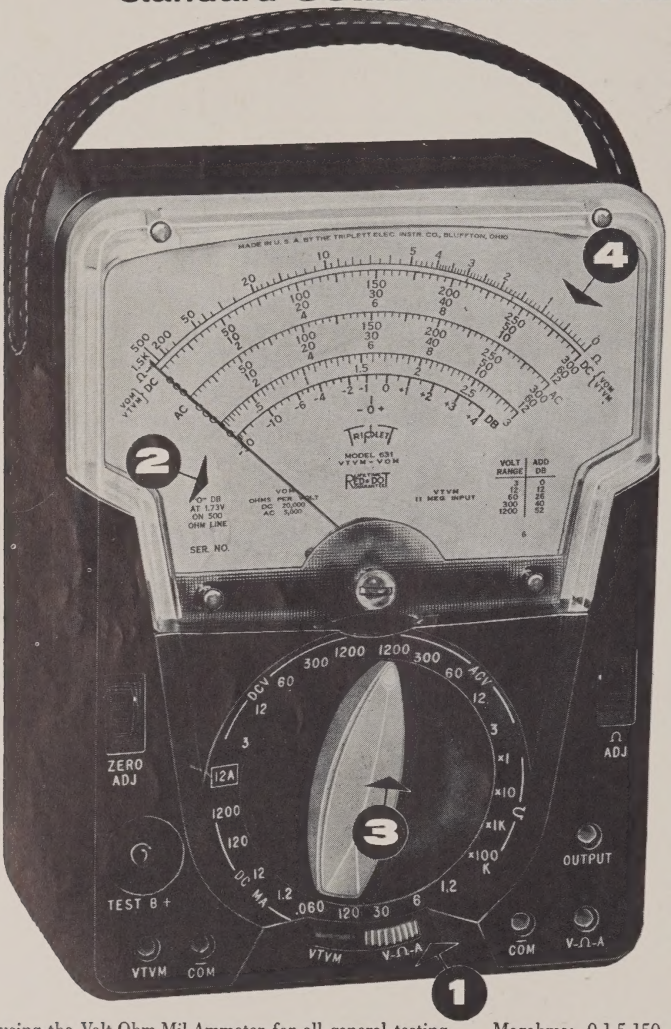

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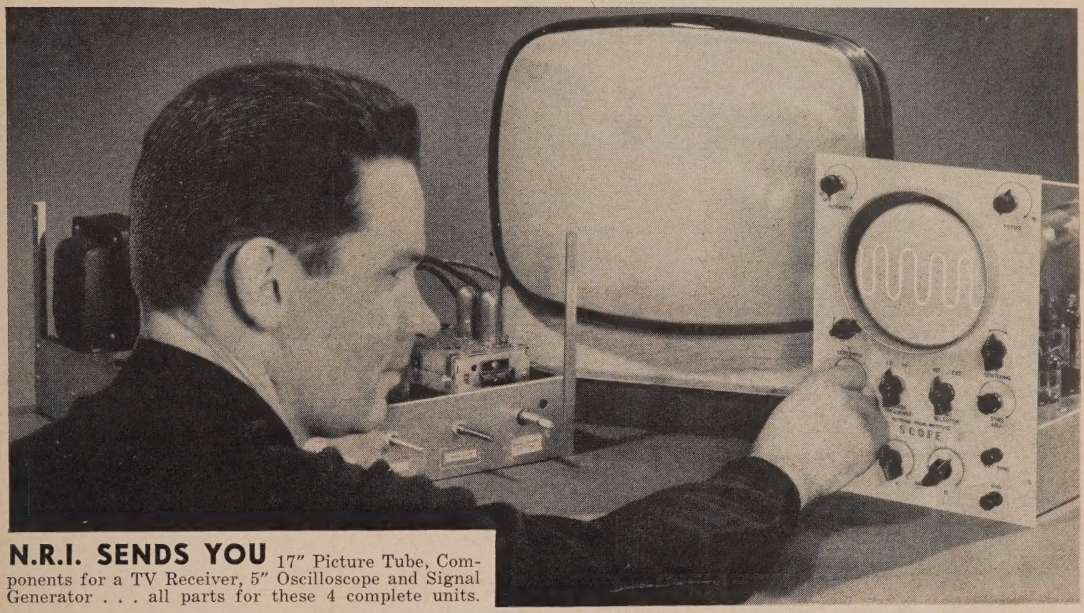

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ON THE COVER

Story on page 38

Les Paul looks for a noisy contact in one of the "Monster's" numerous amplifiers.

Color original by Hans Knopf

RADIO-ELECTRONICS is indexed in *Applied Science & Technology Index* (Formerly *Industrial Arts Index*)

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News Briefs

STEREO BROADCASTING has taken a sudden upsurge with the increased availability of stereo FM–AM tuners and dual amplifier systems. A survey by the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers indicates that at least 50 stations— and probably considerably more—were broadcasting FM–AM stereo last summer.

A questionnaire answered by 319 FM stations showed that 24% of those which had AM affiliates were broadcasting FM–AM stereo. Stations with AM affiliates totaled 67% of those responding. Of stations not affiliated with AM outlets, 6 said they are now transmitting multiplexed FM stereo, while 26% of the respondents said they plan to begin multiplexing in the near future, either for stereo, point-to-point background music or both.

NEW INTERNATIONAL (shortwave) broadcast station, the first to be authorized by the FCC in 20 years, is beginning transmissions on 17.8 mc in Belmont, Calif. Its call letters will be KGEI and it will use the transmitter and buildings formerly used by General Electric's old shortwave station with the same call letters. KGEI expects to beam 47½ hours of programming weekly to Central and South America, using a 50-kw transmitter and with ERP of about 600 kw.

The only other privately operated international broadcasting operation in the US is WRUL, Scituate, Mass., which operates five transmitters. All others are operated by the Government.

NO PAY TV will be authorized until next summer at the very earliest, the FCC has assured Congress. Replying to a request by Chairman Oren Harris (D.–Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to give Congress further time to study the entire issue of pay TV, the commission stated it would refrain from approving any applications for broadcast subscription TV until the adjournment of the next session of Congress, probably in July or August, 1959.

This applies to on-the-air pay TV only, and not closed-circuit wired systems, over which the FCC has no jurisdiction.

TV SAFETY GLASS as a dust-catching reflection producer in front of the picture tube may soon become a thing of the past. Two glass companies have announced new implosion plates bonded to the tube itself, and they claim 8–10% more brightness and virtual elimination of reflections, plus the possibility of reducing cabinet depth still further.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. calls its development the "safety tube." It consists of a lightweight glass window curved to fit the tube face and acid-etched to a satin finish to diffuse light reflections. It's laminated directly to the face of the picture tube with a layer of transparent polyester resin.

Corning Glass Works achieves a similar effect with its "contoured twin panel tube." It uses a curved glass plate with a flange which is cemented around the edge of the picture tube. The space between the tube face and the glass plate is filled with clear mineral oil (1 quart is used in a 21-inch tube). The oil can be tinted and is intended to provide clear viewing and reduce or eliminate the possibility of implosion.

TELEDUCATION—use of closed-circuit TV systems in teaching—is now incorporated in the curricula of 119 schools and colleges. A survey by the Joint Council on Educational Television, Washington, revealed that 133 closed-circuit systems are in use in the 119 institutions, about twice as many installations as there were 2 years ago.

161,000,000 RADIOS are now in use in the United States, or nearly 3 for each of America's 50,000,000 homes. This represents 3½ radios in use to every one of the country's 48,300,000 television sets. These estimates are from *Television Factbook*, which reports 103,000,000 radios in homes, 40,000,000 in autos and 10,000,000 in public places.

Sylvania market research director Frank W. Mansfield estimates that 320,000 color TV sets are now in use, and that a total of 11,279,000 TV sets have been scrapped since the first sets were introduced after World War II.

In another survey, a research organization, A. C. Nielsen Co., found that the uhf television band is regularly used in 3,563,960 households. This is a slight decline from 3,865,560 two years ago. But the survey indicated that 68% of the TV homes in areas with uhf stations now watch uhf, as compared with 60% in 1956. While more than 8,000,000 all-channel TV's have been sold, the uhf tuners in many of these are used rarely or never.

RADIO-CONTROL MODEL builders and enthusiasts gained some badly needed frequencies—but amateurs lost the 11-meter band—in a reallocation of the Citizens radio service by the FCC.

Overruling the protests of hams, the commission formally removed the 29.96–27.23-mc band from amateur use and

(*Continued on page* 10)

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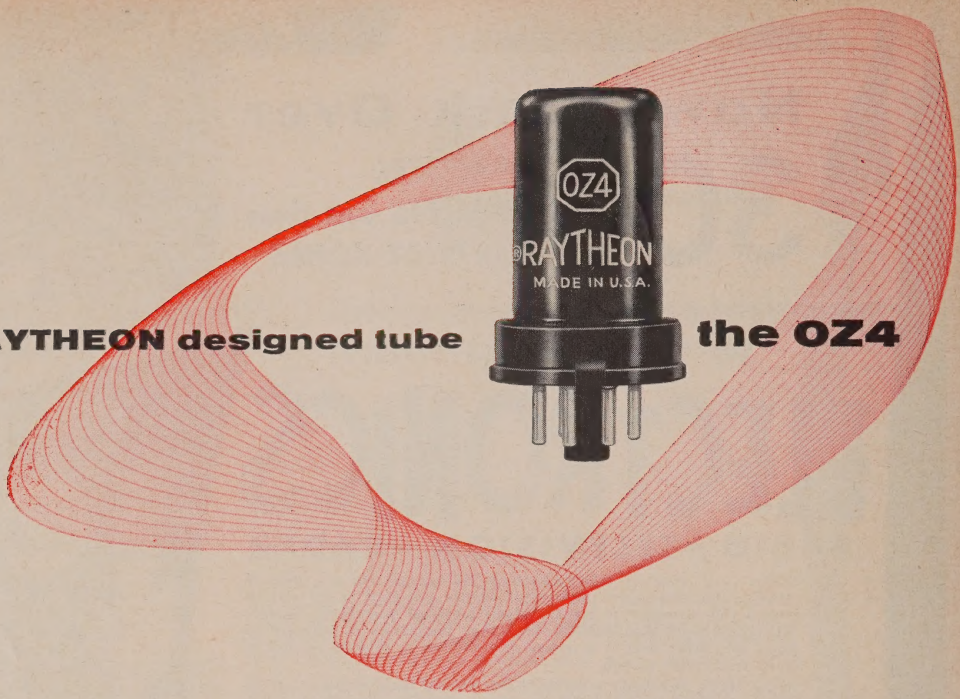

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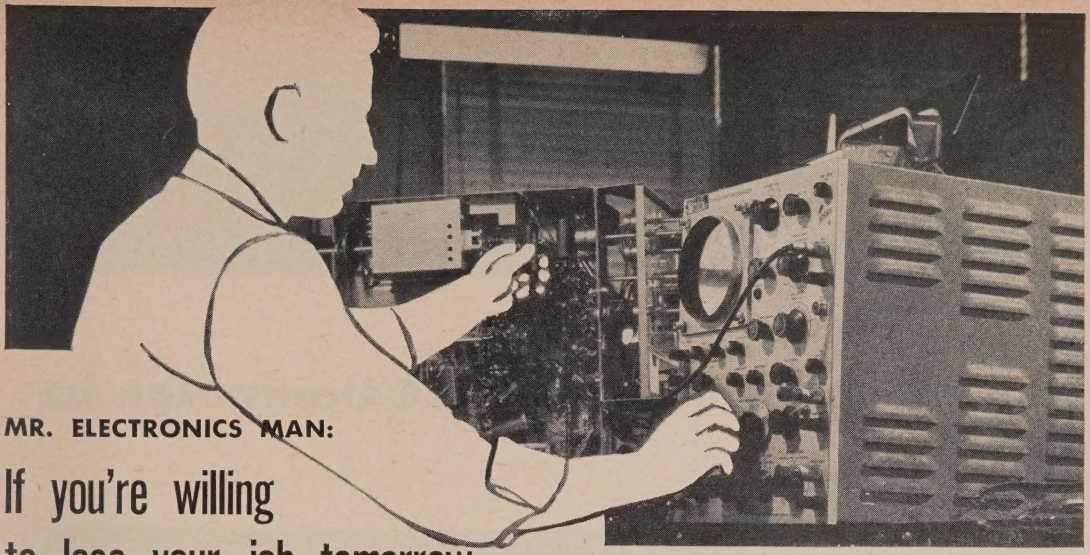

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• Many of the men currently on the street are there for a reason. "As many as 8 out of 10 are dead wood," estimates the chief engineer of a medium-sized Philadelphia firm; the problem is to find the live ones.

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allocated it for remote model control and other Citizens radio uses. The FCC stated that amateurs hadn't made heavy use of this band, that modelers were in "dire and immediate need" of additional frequencies and that most people who were both amateurs and modelers supported the reallocation.

CANADA has upped its TV station total to 53 with the addition of:
CFCL-TV-2, Elk Lake, Ont..... 2
which is the second unmanned automatic repeater for CFCL-TV, Timmins, Ont., channel 6, the first being CFCL-TV-1, Kapuskasing, Ont., channel 3.

In the US, 4 stations have changed call letters:
KEYC-TV, Mankato, Minn.....12
(formerly KMNF-TV)
KREY-TV, Montrose, Colo.....10
(formerly KFXJ-TV)
KHVH-TV, Honolulu, Hawaii..... 4
(formerly KULA-TV)
WIRN, Ironwood, Mich.....12
(formerly WJMS-TV)

The US count remains 538 (447 vhf and 91 uhf). Of these, 30 are non-commercial.

PERCEPTRON, the first machine which can perceive its surroundings and "think" without any human priming, has been developed for the US Navy and demonstrated in preliminary form.

Patterned after the human brain by a Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory team headed by research psychologist Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, Perceptron doesn't have to be "fed" information but teaches itself to recognize objects the first time it "sees" them.

Perceptron "sees" through a camera lens, and a brainlike electrical impulse system interprets the information. In one experiment Perceptron was shown 100 cards with squares printed on them and correctly reported whether the squares were on the right or left in 97 cases, actually teaching itself the difference between left and right.

The Perceptron concept was demonstrated on an IBM 704 computer. An actual working model will be completed within a year. Future models are expected to be able to receive their orders from printed pages, longhand letters and spoken commands.

TV PICTURE 13 MILES UP was viewed by Minneapolis residents when the Navy's "Strato-Lab" set a manned-balloon ascent record of 82,000 feet. Installed in the 7-foot-wide gondola was a transistor vidicon camera and a 30-watt transmitter tuned to uhf channel 14. The television pictures, which were relatively uninspiring views of the inside of the gondola, were televised live over station KSTP-TV from the 60,000- and 70,000-foot levels.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A radar-radio network that can detect and track even silent satellites passing over the US is under construction and will be in operation by the end of the year, the Defense Department says.

Signals from Sputnik I on the 15-meter

(*Continued on page* 14)

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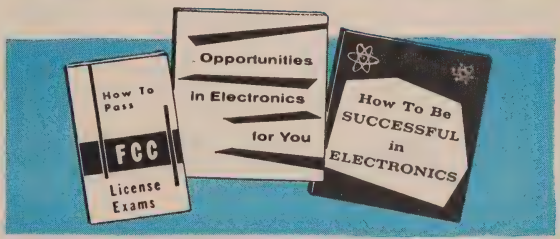

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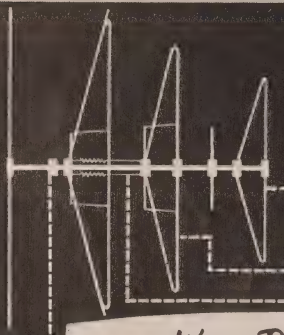

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ZEPHYR ROYAL—Extraordinary power and sensitivity.
ZEPHYR PIONEER—For extreme distance.
COLORITE—For color and black and white in areas formerly using conicals.

Sharpshooters, Conicals and Yagis

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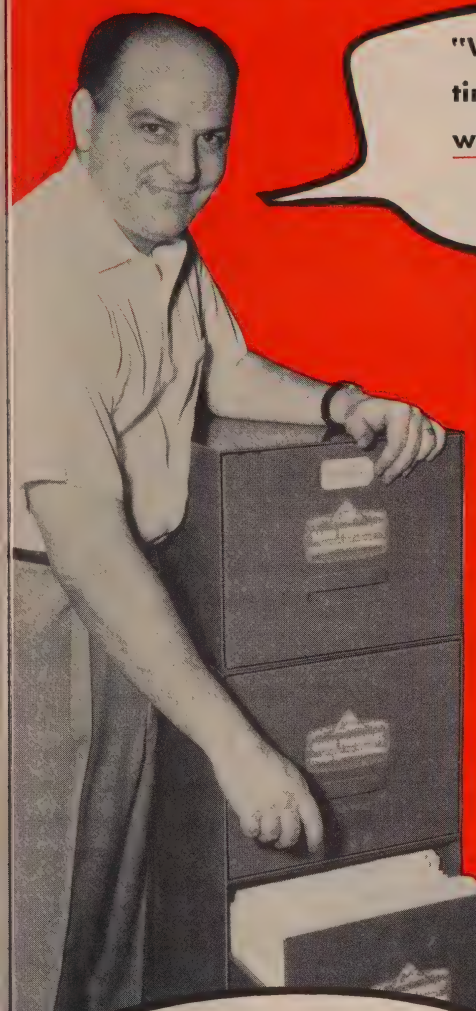
TRIO® Manufacturing Company GRIGGSVILLE, ILL.

Now here's the actual proof: ownership of a complete and currently maintained PHOTOFACT Service Data Library SPELLS SUCCESS FOR SERVICE TECHNICIANS!



"We depend on PHOTOFACT for correct time-saving information; without them we'd have to go out of business!"

—Anthony Fernandez, Brooklyn, New York

(Operator of "Rainbow TV"— in business for over 10 years)

HERE'S MORE PROOF... FROM COAST-TO-COAST

CALIFORNIA

"It would be pretty tough to operate a business like mine without PHOTOFACT. They are a time-saver. ..."

—James C. Johnson
Blythe, California

TEXAS

"Our service department would not be where it is today without the help of Sams PHOTOFACT... and I have the best radio and TV service in the county. ..."

—A. C. Bowen
Beaumont, Texas

COLORADO

"PHOTOFACT helps me make faster and better repairs and that means a lot in the service business. ..."

—Warren G. Kunkle
Denver, Colorado

ILLINOIS

"I couldn't get along without them—I depend on Sams PHOTOFACT entirely for all shop repairs—they're just what I need."

—Raymond D. Easley
Chicago, Illinois

OHIO

"Life would be rugged without PHOTOFACT. Puts all television facts at our fingertips—gives us all the information we need to do a good job without guesswork."

—Albert F. Mirus
Cincinnati, Ohio

INDIANA

"Without PHOTOFACT, servicing is almost impossible. It's a great technical help to have diagrams and information for sets on hand as needed."

—J. S. Kleby
South Bend, Indiana

PENNSYLVANIA

"Gives us accurate information on 99% of sets we work on. We like to have the format of data same on all sets. Saves time and consequently money."

—John H. Robbins
Westfield, Pa.

FLORIDA

"PHOTOFACT has made it possible for me to give same-day service on pulled sets and delivery the same evening..."

—David Issensky
Miami, Florida

MASSACHUSETTS

"PHOTOFACT makes possible big savings in time. Time saved is money earned."

—Austin Radio & TV
Quincy, Mass.

(These are just a few of the hundreds of "Success with PHOTOFACT" letters in our files)

NEW! EASY-BUY PLAN

—the money-saving way to build your complete profit-making PHOTOFACT Library!

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FREE! VALUABLE STEEL FILE CABINETS FOR REGULAR PHOTOFACT SUBSCRIBERS AND PHOTOFACT LIBRARY PURCHASERS

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band traveled all the way around the world when the satellite approached the highly ionized F2 layer of the ionosphere the Russian magazine *Radio* reported. It added that signals in the 7.5 meter band traveled only as far as direct line-of-sight.

Conelrad warning system, originally developed for air-raid alerts, is now being used by more than 3,000 radio broadcasting stations to alert the public to tornadoes and other weather emergencies. Conelrad receivers, installed in radio stations and other locations, are activated by a 1,000-cycle tone transmitted by one station in each area preceding the emergency message.

A 1,640-foot concrete TV tower is being built for Moscow's television center, Moscow Radio reports. It will be assembled from 200 hollow prefabricated sections 13 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. Two elevators will carry 100 people each to a sightseeing platform on top. END

Calendar of Events

High-Fidelity Show, Sept. 30–Oct. 4, Trade Show Bldg., New York, N. Y. (RADIO-ELECTRONICS and the Gernsback Library will exhibit in Room 525.)
Symposium on Engineering Writing and Speech, Oct. 1–2, Biltmore Hotel, New York.
Conference on Radio Interference Reduction, Oct. 1–2, Armour Research Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Upper Midwest Electronic Trade Exposition, Oct. 2–4, Minneapolis Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hi-Fi Music Show, Oct. 3–5, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.
American Industrial Electronics Exposition, Oct. 3–12, Planten un Blomen Exposition Park, Hamburg, Germany.
IRE Canadian Convention, Oct, 8–10, Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada.
Hi-Fi Music Show, Oct. 10–12, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hi-Fi Music Show, Oct. 10–12, Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
National Electronics Conference, Oct. 13–15, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
Hi-Fi Music Show, Oct. 17–19, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich.
New England Hi-Fi Show, Oct. 17–19, Hotel Touraine, Boston, Mass.
SMPTE Convention, Oct. 19–24, Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
Symposium of Aeronautical Communications, Oct. 20–22, Hotel Utica, N. Y.
URSI Fall Meeting, Oct. 21–22, Penn State, Univ., University Park, Penna.
Hi-Fi Show, Oct. 23–26, Wisconsin Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
High Fidelity Show, Oct. 24–26, Bellerive Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
Radio-Fall Meeting, Oct. 27–28, Sheraton Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
East Coast Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics Conf., Oct. 27–29, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
Hi-Fi Show, Oct. 29–Nov. 1, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada.
Electron Devices Meeting, Oct. 30–Nov. 1, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
International Hi-Fi Show, Nov. 7–9, Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
Hi-Fi Musical Show, Nov. 7–9, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.
Conference on Electrical Techniques in Medicine and Biology, Nov. 12–14, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.
Northeast Electronics Research and Engineering Meetings, Nov. 19–20, Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.
Hi-Fi Show, Nov. 21–23, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
Electronic Computer Exhibition, Nov. 28–Dec. 4, Olympia, London, England.

Do you WISH you were EMPLOYED in ELECTRONICS?

F.C.C. License — the Key to Better Jobs

An FCC *commercial* (not amateur) license is your ticket to higher pay and more interesting employment. This license is Federal Government evidence of your qualifications in electronics. Employers are eager to hire *licensed* technicians.

Which License for Which Jobs

The THIRD CLASS radiotelephone license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited.

The SECOND CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate most all radiotelephone equipment except commercial broadcast station equipment.

The FIRST CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate every type of radiotelephone equipment (except amateur, of course) including all radio and television stations in the United States, its Territories and Possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelephone license available.

The Grantham Communications Electronics Course

prepares you for a *FIRST CLASS* FCC license, and it does this by TEACHING you electronics. Each point is covered simply and in detail, with emphasis on making the subject easy to understand.

OUR GUARANTEE

If you should fail the FCC exam after finishing our course, we guarantee to give you additional training at NO ADDITIONAL COST. Read details in our free booklet.

FCC-TYPE EXAMS

FCC-type tests are used throughout the Grantham course. Constant practice with these FCC-type tests helps you prepare for the actual FCC examination.

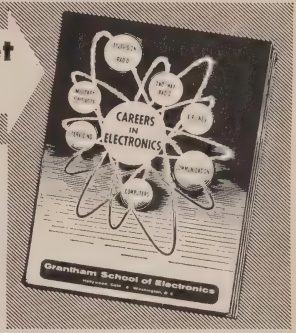
THREE COMPLETE SCHOOLS: To better serve our many students throughout the entire country, Grantham School of Electronics maintains three complete schools—one in Washington, D. C., one in Hollywood, Calif., and one in Seattle, Wash. All schools offer the same rapid courses in FCC license preparation, either home study or resident classes.

Get Your First Class Commercial F.C.C. LICENSE in 12 Weeks!

Learn by Correspondence or in Resident Classes

Grantham School of Electronics *specializes* in F.C.C. license preparation. Correspondence training is conducted from Washington, Hollywood, and Seattle; also, resident DAY and EVENING classes are held in all three cities. Either way, by correspondence or in resident classes, we train you quickly and well. A beginner may qualify for his first class F.C.C. license in as little as 12 weeks!

This booklet FREE!



This free booklet gives details of our training and explains what an F.C.C. license can do for your future. Send for your copy today.

Here's Proof...

that Grantham Students prepare for FCC examinations in a minimum of time. Here is a list of a few of our recent graduates, the class of license they got, and how long it took them:

	License	Weeks
Henry M. Best, 1003 Vermont St., Fremont, N.C.	1st	11
Harold V. Jones, P.O. Box 705, Alamogordo, N. Mex.	1st	13
Michael F. Aperio, 916 Townsend St., Chester, Pa.	1st	12
Norman R. Cook, 130 Olive St., Neodeska, Kan.	1st	12
Antone Mello, 68 Union Street, Nantucket, Mass.	1st	10
John Ward, 407 E. Cowden Ave., Midland, Texas	1st	10
F. T. Verga, 538-7th Street, Buffalo, N.Y.	1st	12
Philip J. Hooks, 4825 N. Capitol, N.W., Washington, D.C.	1st	12
Anthony Giaquinta, 404 Dale Dr., Silver Springs, Md.	1st	12
J. Milton Condit, 1312 N. 78th Street, Seattle, Wash.	1st	8
James W. Reichard, 707 Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.	1st	8
G. Carl Patschke, 3220 Conn. Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.	1st	12

Grantham School of Electronics

Hollywood Division — 1505 N. Western Ave. Hollywood 27, Calif. *(Phone: HO 7-7727)*

Washington Division — 821-19th Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C. *(Phone: ST 3-3614)*

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Desk 84-R • Washington • Hollywood • Seattle

Gentlemen:
Please send me your free booklet telling how I can get my commercial F.C.C. license quickly. I understand there is no obligation and no salesman will call.

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

I am interested in: ☐ Home Study, ☐ Resident Classes

An important announcement for everyone considering a small-space wide-range speaker system . . . monaural or stereo

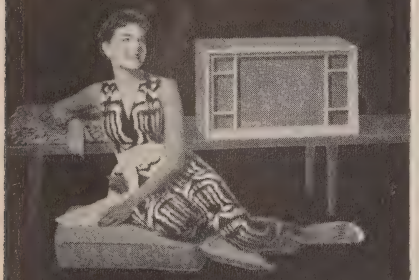
ACTUAL TESTS PROVE *University* RRL*

ULTRA LINEAR RESPONSE SYSTEMS

SUPERIOR

Compared with competitive widely publicized high compliance small-space systems

AT $40 to $85 SAVING



RRL systems use a specially designed acoustic coupler to load the new University high compliance woofer, enabling it to radiate tremendous bass energy with only small cone excursions. This achieves greater linearity and virtually eliminates distortion. Tweeter response, carefully matched to the woofer's acoustic output, is smooth and flat to beyond 20,000 cps. Result: better bass, cleaner treble, smoother response than any competitive small-space, high compliance units based on totally sealed enclosures using "air spring" capacitance loading.

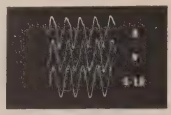
*RRL — *Radiation Resistance Loading*

PROOF OF SUPERIORITY

. . . as demonstrated by actual comparative measurements* of University Model S-10 RRL ultra linear response system . . . and widely publicized competitive brands X and Y, under identical conditions.

75% LESS BASS DISTORTION

Distortion measured at 30 cycles with equal sound output for all systems.



Brand X	15%
Brand Y	10%
RRL S-10	3½%

The highly efficient S-10 requires only ¼ of the cone excursion of Brands X and Y to produce the same sound output. Result: greater inherent linearity and 75% less distortion.

Brands X and Y reach overload conditions 4 times sooner (6 db) than the S-10. Bass distortion at higher sound levels is therefore considerably greater with X and Y than with the S-10.

WIDER FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Brand X	7 db down at 15,000 cps
Brand Y	2 db down at 15,000 cps
RRL S-10	**flat to beyond 20,000 cps**

Measured average acoustic energy, 7000-20,000 cps, for equal power inputs, demonstrates that Model S-10 performs . . .

5 db better than Brand X
2 db better than Brand Y

Ultra linear response systems are not handicapped by the treble deficiencies common to competitive systems. With clean program material, the remarkably flat response and exceptionally true reproduction of upper harmonics by the S-10 result in amazingly realistic reproduction without "harshness." A Program Distortion Filter is provided which can be switched into the circuit to correct for inferior radio programs, worn records, tapes, etc.

LOWER POWER REQUIREMENTS

Measured average of acoustic energy in 30-100 cps range, demonstrated that Model S-10 performed . . .

4 db better than Brand X
2 db better than Brand Y

This test shows that the S-10 is, in effect, 100% more sensitive. (The ultra linear response systems will fill any average room with sound above normal listening level, using any high quality low power high fidelity amplifier.)

NO "DAMPING FACTOR" PROBLEMS

Model S-10 RRL will work at maximum effectiveness with *any* modern (low internal impedance) high fidelity amplifier. No damping factor adjustment at all is needed, whereas both Brands X and Y require optimum settings. If an amplifier does not have this control the performances of Brands X and Y may be adversely affected.

*** HOW TESTS WERE CONDUCTED**

Frequency response was obtained in an anechoic chamber, using a calibrated Western Electric 640AA Microphone and RA-1095 Amplifier, a General Radio Model 1304B Beat Frequency Oscillator and a Sound Apparatus Model FRA Graphic Recorder.

Distortion was measured with a Hewlett-Packard Model 330B Distortion Analyzer. The speakers were driven from a Hewlett-Packard Model 200AB Audio Oscillator, feeding a McIntosh 50-watt Power Amplifier.

ALL THIS...AND MAJOR COST SAVINGS TOO!

You don't pay a premium for RRL's improved quality and performance. University's superior design and manufacturing know-how has resulted in substantial cost savings to the consumer. Compare for yourself!

Brand X	over $180
Brand Y	over $220
RRL Model S-10	$139

GREATER SAVINGS WITH STEREO!

These RRL systems incorporate an exclusive University woofer feature . . . a *dual voice coil* . . . that receives the fully separated bass energy from both stereo channels and provides authentic full bass response without need for expensive or complicated networks, *or* an additional woofer and woofer enclosure. Thus you can have a complete stereo speaker system consisting of one RRL S-10 and a matching stereo adapter (speaker system with bass response attenuated below the 150 to 200 cycle range) for approximately the same cost as a single monaural Brand X and *less* than a single monaural Brand Y.

ALREADY THE ACCEPTED LEADER

At WFUV-FM, pioneering stereo in New York City via FM-Multiplex, RRL systems have been selected for studio monitoring and public demonstrations. Fred Waring chose RRL systems for his latest nationwide high fidelity concert tour. "Research House, 1958" of Beverly Hills, California, awarded its Seal of Research Approval to the RRL systems for their beautiful design as well as quality performance. The undeniable superiority of the RRL ultra linear response speaker systems has been recognized by all authorities who *know* music and whose work *demands* the finest in speaker systems.

Hear these magnificent speaker systems at your dealer...soon!

LISTEN *University® sounds better*

UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS, INC., 80 SO. KENSICO AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Correspondence

HANDS OFF FM BAND!

Dear Editor:

I was pleased to note that you are proposing to run a column in your magazine devoted to FM (RADIO-ELECTRONICS, July, 1958, page 46). There apparently is an unusual ignorance of this wonderful medium; it deserves better treatment in the current literature.

There is, even, a proposal before the FCC to interfere with or attenuate the already small FM band (88–108 mc) in the interest of some commercial outfits.

FM is performing a magnificent job in the hi-fi music and educational areas, and is improving every month. With the development of multiplexing systems, it will be a natural for stereo broadcasting. The FM band must be kept intact.

I believe we should all be on the alert and do all we can, not only to protect this almost ideal system, but to promote it and help it along.

JAMES A. CASEY

Springfield, Mass.

STEREO TEST DISTORTION

Dear Editor:

I feel I must bring to your attention a possible misconception which may arise in the minds of many of the readers of Mr. Crowhurst's article, "How the Stereo Disc Works" (RADIO-ELECTRONICS, July, 1958, page 26).

In the first column on page 29, Mr. Crowhurst uses a Fairchild stereo cartridge to illustrate a problem inherent in the reproduction of stereo information from phonograph discs. Mr. Crowhurst refers to this as a "Doppler effect," and the implication would seem to be that it is something peculiar to the Fairchild pickup, which of course it is not. Whether we call it a "Doppler effect" or distortion, it is inherent in any playback system which has freedom to move both laterally and vertically, and is therefore common to *all* stereo pickups.

Unfortunately, Mr. Crowhurst neglected to mention that, because this condition does exist, stereo cutters are made with a compensating angle so that "vertical information" is not referred to a true vertical direction, but to an angle selected for best performance with available stereo pickups of all types.

Thus, for example, the Westrex cutter with which most stereo disks are produced in this country at the present time uses an angle of 24°.

The Fairchild stereo cutter uses an angle of 30°, based on a survey of present designs of stereo pickups and of those likely to be produced in the future. So far as we have been able to determine, the distortion introduced by slight variations in pickups from this cutter angle is entirely negligible.

To put it another way (referring to Fig. 7 on page 29), Mr. Crowhurst has incorrectly indicated "vertical modulation," which is actually inclined counterclockwise by some 24°–30°, because of the cutter itself. Hence, the "error," or "Doppler effect" as Mr. Crowhurst calls it, is the result of the component of a component. Or again, if a pickup could be made with a truly horizontal stylus arm, it would play back "vertical" signal with a 24°–30° error because of the way the record was cut.

There are enough new problems to solve and difficulties with any new process to confuse the user, and I feel we should not confuse the public unnecessarily by introducing additional difficulties for his consideration which do not actually exist.

RUBEN E. CARLSON
Vice president, Fairchild Recording Equipment Co.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

MR. CROWHURST'S REPLY

(Mr. Carlson's letter was referred to Mr. Crowhurst for comment.—*Editor*)

Dear Editor:

While I agree with Mr. Carlson in the general tenor of his letter, I cannot agree that the difficulty to which I drew attention does not exist or that it is of no consequence. With the same objective as Mr. Carlson expresses, I plead guilty to the neglect he mentions of not stating that the cutter uses a stylus beam angle.

But Mr. Carlson's implication seems to be that any angle is all right, so long as the difference between cutter and pickup angle is small. This I cannot concede. If you extend the angle upward to 90°, the fallacy becomes obvious, because then lateral and "vertical" components of modulation coincide. It is evident that "vertical" motion should be as little as possible out of perpendicular.

In the IRE paper presented this spring by M. S. Corrington and T. Murakami, "Tracing Distortion in Stereophonic Recording," consideration was given to the simplest orders of distortion with idealized lateral and vertical motions. Longitudinal (or "Doppler") deviation from vertical, due to the styli beams being at an angle to horizontal, will produce second-order distortions (third harmonic and similar byproducts of intermodulation and cross-modulation), which can be minimized by keeping the angle *small* (so far assuming cutter and pickup angle to be the same).

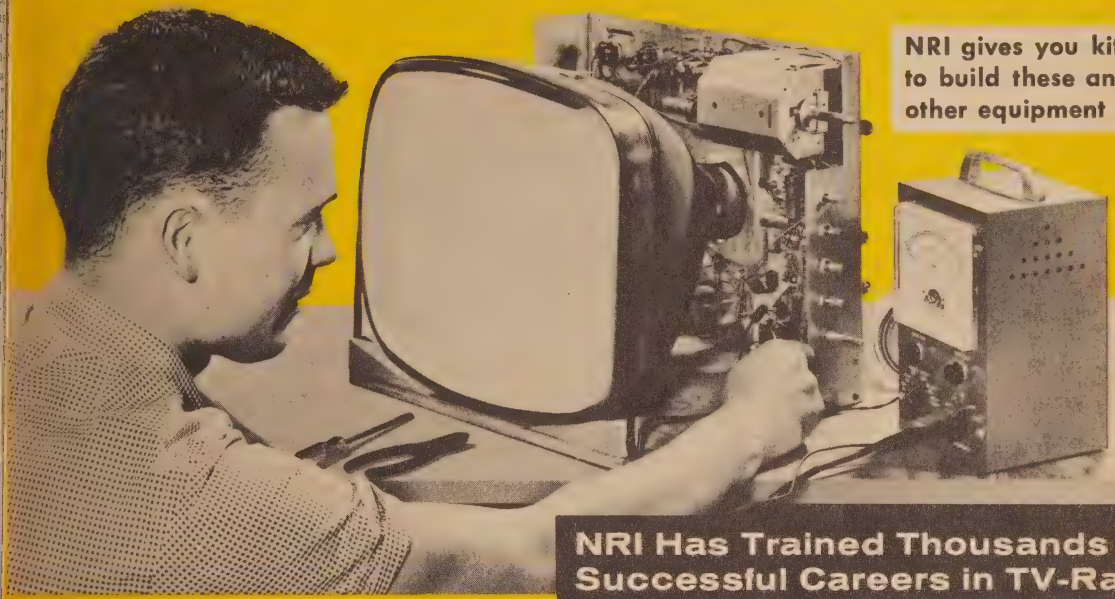
It would seem to me that use of an angle smaller than 15° would be striving for an order of perfection that

(*Continued on page* 28)

Learn TELEVISION-RADIO

Servicing or Communications

by Practicing at Home in Spare Time



NRI gives you kits to build these and other equipment

Electronic Technicians Have High Pay, Prestige Jobs

People look up to and depend on the Technician, more than ever before. His opportunities are great, and are increasing. Become a Radio-Television-Electronic Technician. At home, and in your spare time, you can learn to do this interesting, satisfying work—qualify for important pay. A stream of new Electronics products is increasing the job and promotion opportunities for Television-Radio-Electronic Technicians. Right now, a solid, proven field of opportunity for good pay is servicing the millions of Television and Radio sets now in use. The hundreds of Television and Radio stations on the air offer interesting jobs for Operators and Technicians. The military services reward qualified Technicians with higher rank and pay. Police, Aviation, Mobile Two-Way Radio are expanding. To ambitious men everywhere: here is rich promise of fascinating jobs, satisfaction and prestige, increasing personal prosperity.

Make Extra Money Soon, $10 to $15 a Week in Your Spare Time

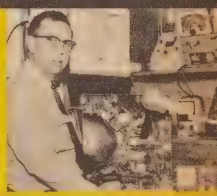
NRI students find it practical and profitable to start fixing sets for friends and neighbors a few months after enrolling. Picking up $10, $15 and more a week gives substantial extra spending money. Use the Tester built with parts NRI furnishes, to locate and correct Radio-TV receiver troubles. Many who start in spare time, soon build full time Television-Radio sales and service businesses; others enjoy profitable spare time businesses and the security of a source of income to fall back on in case of layoffs, hard times or other changes in regular job. Postage free card will bring you complete facts about the NRI tested way to better pay.

ACT NOW FIND OUT WHAT NRI OFFERS YOU

NRI Has Trained Thousands for Successful Careers in TV-Radio

Studio Engr., Station KATV
"I am now Studio Engineer at Television Station KATV. Before enrolling for the NRI Course, I was held back by limitation of a sixth grade education." BILLY SANCHEZ, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Has All the Work He Can Do
"Since finishing NRI Course I have repaired more than 2,000 TV and Radio sets a year. NRI training certainly proved to be a good foundation." H. R. GORDON, Milledgeville, Ga.



Has Good Part Time Business
"Quite early in my training I started servicing sets. Now have completely equipped shop. My NRI training is the backbone of my progress." E. A. BREDA, Tacoma, Wash.

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Technical Know-How Pays Off in Interesting, Important Work

YOU BUILD AC-DC Superhet Receiver

NRI Servicing Course includes all needed parts. By introducing defects you get actual servicing experience practicing with this modern receiver. Learn-by-doing.

YOU BUILD This 17 Inch Television Receiver

As part of your NRI course you can get all components, tubes, including 17" picture tube, to build this latest style Television receiver; get actual practice on TV circuits.

YOU BUILD Broadcasting Transmitter

As part of NRI Communications Course you build this low power Transmitter, learn commercial broadcasting operators' methods, procedures. Train for your FCC Commercial Operator's License.

YOU BUILD Vacuum Tube Voltmeter

Use it to earn extra cash fixing neighbors' sets; bring to life theory you learn from NRI's easy-to-understand texts.

For Higher Pay, Better Jobs
Be a TV-Radio-Electronic Technician

Servicing Needs More Trained Men

Portable TV, Hi-Fi, Transistor Radios, Color TV are making new demands for trained Technicians. Good opportunities for spare time earnings or a business of your own.

Broadcasting Offers Satisfying Careers

4000 TV and Radio stations offer interesting positions. Govt. Radio, Aviation, Police, Two-Way Communications are growing fields. Trained Radio-TV Operators have a bright future.

J. E. Smith, Founder

Train at Home the NRI Way Famous for Over 40 Years

NRI is America's oldest and largest home study Television-Radio school. The more than 40 years' experience training men for success, the outstanding record and reputation of this school—benefits you in many ways. NRI methods are tested, proven. Successful graduates are everywhere, from coast to coast, in small towns and big cities. You train in your own home, keep your present job while learning. Many successful NRI men did not finish high school. Let us send you an actual lesson, judge for yourself how easy it is to learn.

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You don't have to know anything about electricity or Radio to understand and succeed with N R I Course. Clearly written, well-illustrated NRI lessons teach TV-Radio-Electronic principles. You get NRI kits for actual experience. All equipment is yours to keep. You learn-by-doing. Mailing the postage-free card may be one of the most important acts of your life. Do it now. Reasonable tuition. Low monthly payments available. Address: **NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Washington 16, D. C.**

NRI Graduates Do Important Work

Now Quality Control Chief
"Had no other training in Radio before enrolling, obtained job working on TV amplifiers before finishing course. Now Quality Control Chief." T. R. Favaloro, Norwich, N. Y.

NRI Course Easy to Understand
"I opened my own shop before receiving my diploma. I have had to hire extra help. I am independent in my own business." D. P. Cressey, Stockton, Cal.

Works on Color-TV
"NRI changed my whole life. If I had not taken the course, probably would still be a fireman, struggling along. Now Control Supervisor at WRCA - TV." J. F. Meline, NewYork, N.Y.

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64-page CATALOG
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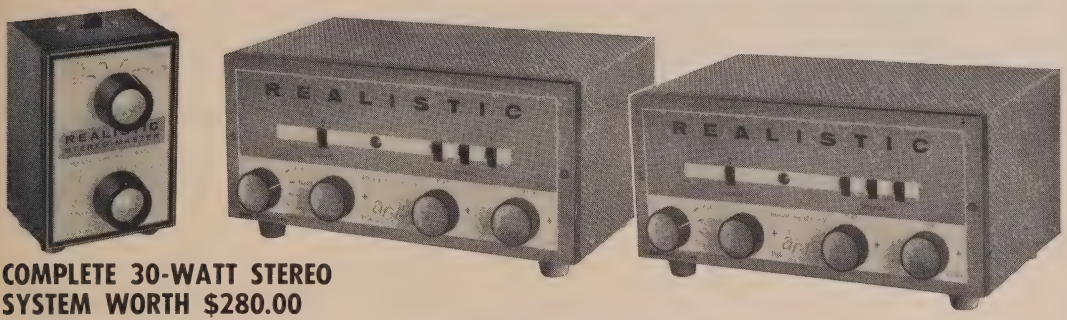
NEW REALISTIC 15-WATT AMPLIFIER AND 30-WATT STEREO SYSTEM HI-FI



COMPLETE 30-WATT STEREO SYSTEM WORTH $280.00

$179.95 $18 Down! $13 Monthly

TWO (2) Realistic 15-Watt Amplifiers	$133.90
ONE Realistic Stereo Master Control	19.50
ONE Garrard 121 Record Changer with G-E Stereo Diamond Cartridge	65.12
TWO (2) University UXC-122 Speakers	64.68
TOTAL SEPARATE PARTS VALUE	**$283.28**

Order No. RX-SS15Y10E, 58 lbs., Express Only

NOTE: The Realistic Stereo Master included in the system above features full stereo/reverse/monaural/gain control, plus a switch that puts both channels of a stereo cartridge in parallel for the ultimate in reproduction of monaural records. Exclusive at Radio Shack, designed by Radio Shack, patented by Radio Shack!

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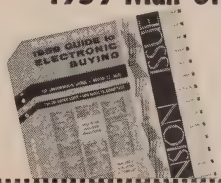

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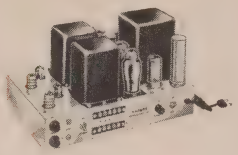

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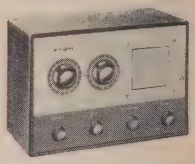

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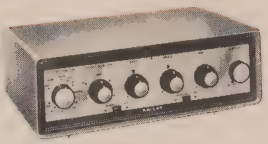

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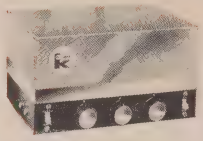

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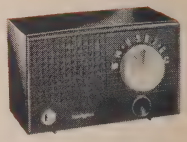

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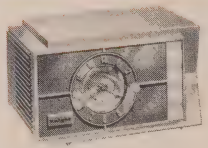

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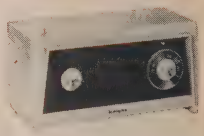

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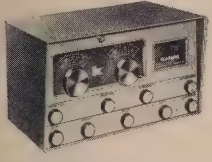

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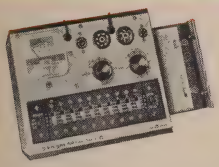

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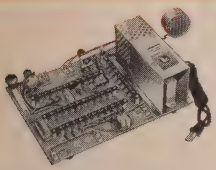

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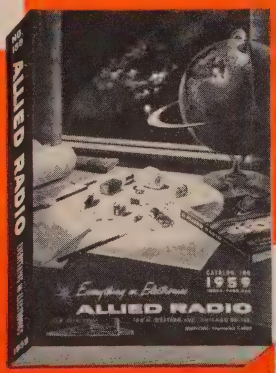

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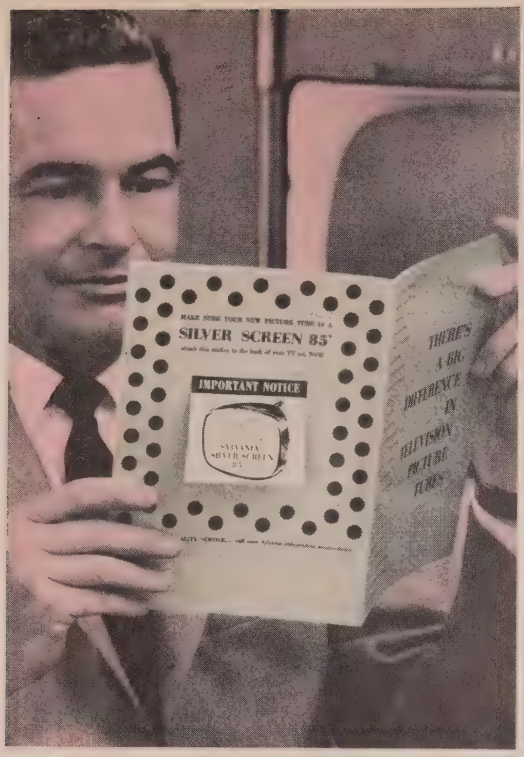

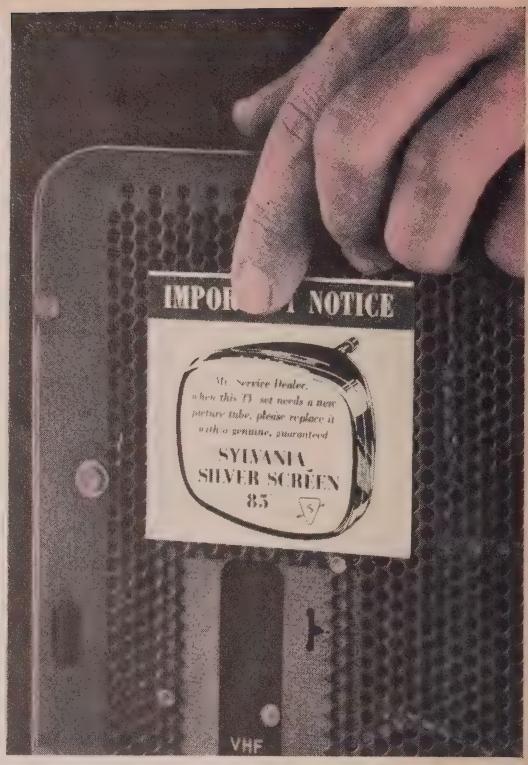

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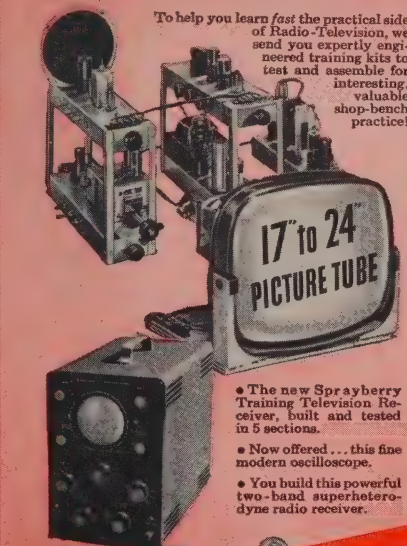

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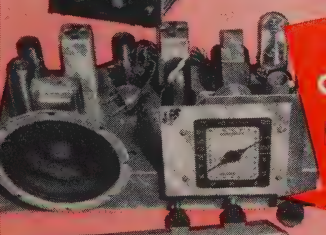

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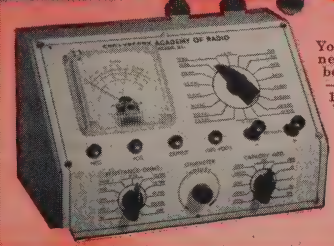

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If you live near strong stations, install Color'Ceptor, not for its power but because of its ghost-cutting, unilobe directivity. Get clear, high definition pictures, free of fuzz.

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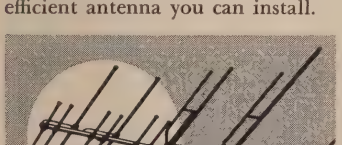

The patented Electro-Lens director design builds up weak signals then concentrates these signals on the driven elements—works the same way a powerful magnifying glass focuses light.

For maximum power, try a pair of Color'Ceptors with Power Packs stacked. Power Pack is a plug-in unit that adds 7 extra elements to the 11 element Color'Ceptor, makes it a super-powerful 18 element all channel yagi.

If you want to solve your co-channel problems, use a Color'Ceptor with Power Pack. This gives you one regular reflector plus two additional reflectors (total 3), really blocks out signals from the back and sides. It gives you a smooth yagi type response lobe on every channel—completely free of minor lobes. Unlike antennas composed of mostly driven elements, Color'Ceptor has zero side pick-up. If needed, the back two reflectors can be tuned to give a rear null on any one low band channel without affecting the gain on the other channels.

If you are selling and installing color sets, the Color'Ceptor meets all the rigid requirements for a perfect color antenna. It has high gain, sharp directivity, low VSWR (less than 1.5 to 1 any channel), high immunity from off angle signals and flat frequency response. It has no suckouts or resonance peaks and does not have the usual all channel antenna frequency fall-off on end channels 2, 6, 7 or 13.

If you want the best looking, strongest installations, Color'Ceptor is loaded with appeal, built to last and made as precisely as a fine watch. All the elements are perfectly aligned, made from reinforced high tensile aluminum. The hardware is an exclusive Winegard design, for fast easy assembly, keeps your installation straight, neat and streamlined ... no droop or sag on any element. Color'Ceptor is engineered to be lightweight, yet super-strong. Wind tested to 100 m.p.h. Not bulky, easy to install. Perfect balancing at the mast clamp puts no strain on rotor when used.

Winegard Exclusive *Bright* Gold Anodizing Process

Color'Ceptor's distinctive *Bright Gold Anodized Finish* is more than a beauty treatment. Plain aluminum won't rust but does corrode and corrosion not only ruins an antenna's performance but weakens an antenna so that elements droop and eventually break. ANODIZING won't corrode, chip or peel like plastic coatings or paint. ANODIZING is actually part of the metal itself, stays new many times longer than raw metal antennas.

Winegard bright gold anodizes the Color'Ceptor elements and boom, inside and out—not a quick dull dip process. This is the most expensive weather protection that can be given aluminum but it is worth every penny of manufacturing cost. The Color'Ceptor goes through 7 electro-chemical baths, takes 42 minutes for a complete cycle. It's the only antenna made that is *bright* gold anodized, won't fade or rub off.

To help you sell Winegard Color'Ceptors, you can have full color displays with a miniature ⅓ scale model of the Color'Ceptor, silk wall banners, giant full color posters, hang tags, counter cards, decals, newspaper mats, radio commercials, spec sheets, full color stuffers, and postcards—plus unlimited co-op advertising to tie-in with Winegard's big national magazine program ... ads in LIFE ... BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS ... HOUSEHOLD ... TV GUIDE ... SUCCESSFUL FARMING ... SUNSET. *More* national advertising than all other antenna manufacturers combined... more dealers sales helps.

Only Winegard gives a written guarantee of 100% satisfaction on every Color'Ceptor you sell. If your customer isn't happy. Winegard will satisfy his complaint or return list price. You still get your full profit from the sale.

If you want to make money—and who doesn't—switch to Color'Ceptor. Get your fair share of the big antenna market ... have satisfied customers who will sell for you by word of mouth. This fall, join Winegard's Dealer Double Profit program. Ask your jobber or write for full details, today.

Down with the old! Up with the Gold!

might impose severe difficulties for the pickup maker. At the same time I feel that an angle greater than 30° would be building the system into a distortion situation that would later be regretted.

I agree that making both angles (cutter and pickup) identical will minimize (but not eliminate) this distortion, and that deviation between the angles will produce more distortion. However, I apparently do not agree with Mr. Carlson on what constitutes a "slight" variation. Admittedly, too, a disc cut with a cutter having an angle of 24° will produce more distortion if played with a pickup of 0°. But let's put in some comparative figures.

Of course the distortion is dependent on the groove velocity used and is related to pinch effects, discussed in the analysis referred to. But the factor relating this effect is a tangent-squared term. First, using a theoretical 45° angle for both cutter and pickup as reference: a 30° angle cuts distortion to ⅓, 24° (the Westrex angle) reduces it to 1/5, 20° to about ⅛ and 15° to 1/14 (using nearest round numbers).

Now, suppose 24° becomes the cutter standard. A deviation in pickup angle from this to 14° in one direction and 32° in the other will produce a further increment of distortion equal to that caused by both at 24°. These would seem to be logical limits from such a standard. An angle of 45° produces about 2.75 times the additional component, while 0° (horizontal) produces about 2.25 times.

So with 24° as an assumed standard (one has not yet been set) 45° is about 2.75 times beyond the logical limit, in terms of distortion.

Finally, the author had no intention of implying that this problem is peculiar to the Fairchild pickup. But this pickup was an early—and creditable—entry in the field that well illustrated the problem. I had understood, in verbal conversation with Fairchild people, that later models would reduce this angle, thereby eliminating any critical inference that might be implied from my presentation. I believe the angle has been reduced from that shown in the article, although I have no specific data.

NORMAN H. CROWHURST
New York, N. Y.

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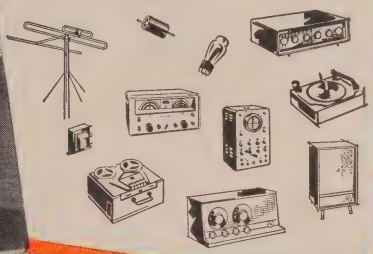

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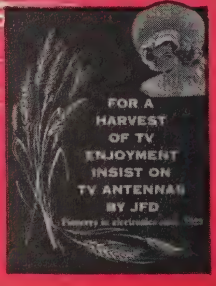

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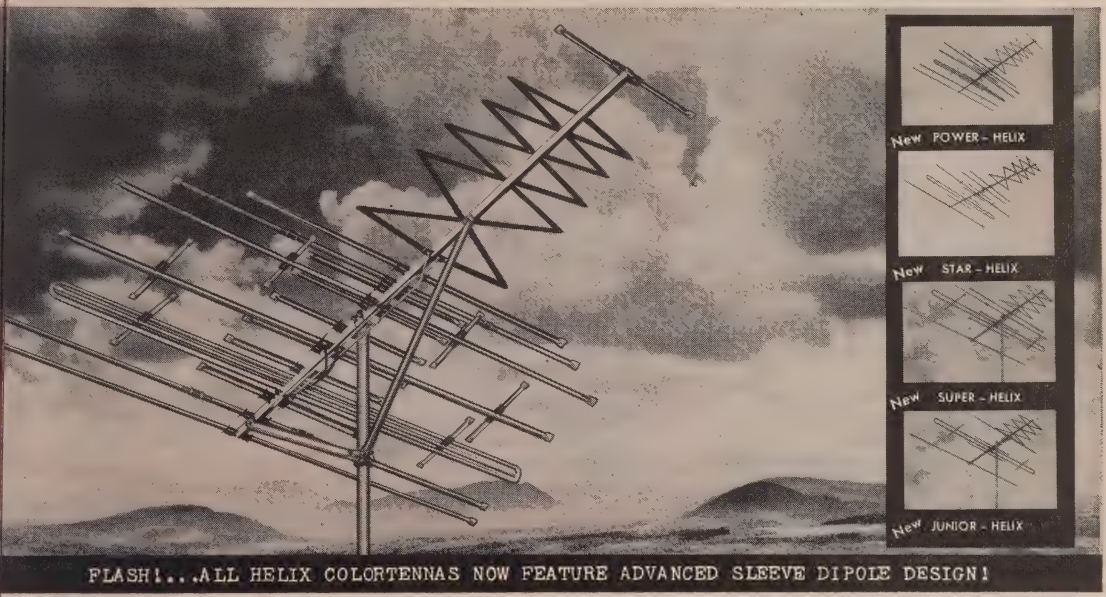
the TV antenna that shrinks the miles... flattens the mountains!



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How the telephone switching system sorts numbers in seconds

When you dial out of town, the telephone switching system performs an amazing feat. It sorts out the one other number in 35 million you want, and connects you to it in seconds. The other telephone may be thousands of miles away.

Bell Laboratories engineers endowed this great switching network with almost superhuman capabilities. As you dial, the machine listens, remembers, figures out the best route, makes connections, alerts, reports, even corrects itself. If it detects trouble on the way, it files a report, then chooses other circuits and goes on to complete your call. All you are aware of is the end product—the completed call.

Yet at Bell Telephone Laboratories, switching engineers see the present system as only a beginning. Ahead they see—and are developing—new systems vastly more flexible and capable than today's. Nowhere in telephone technology is the challenge greater. Nowhere are dreams coming true faster.

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These Bell Telephone System directories list some of the 35,000,000 telephones now linked by the Direct Distance Dialing system developed at Bell Laboratories. In seconds, this unique machine sorts out and connects you with precisely the number you want.

ATYPICAL TELEVISION

. . . The Vast Field of TV Outside Home Entertainment . . .

A RECENT book, *Television in Science and Industry*,* by three outstanding authors brings home to us the great strides TV has been and is making in the closed-circuit field. V. K. Zworykin, EE, PhD, DSc (honorary), pioneer inventor of the iconoscope and the kinescope is vice president and technical consultant of RCA; E. G. Bamberg, PhD, is research physicist of RCA Laboratories; L. E. Flory, BS (EE), has pioneered in industrial TV and is research engineer of RCA Laboratories.

It would be physically impossible in this space to list all the hundreds of TV applications enumerated in words, profuse illustrations and diagrams in this book.

According to the authors, closed-circuit television has been defined as follows: *"Whenever it is too dangerous; too difficult; too expensive; too inconvenient; too inaccessible; too far; too hot; too cold; too high; too low; too dark; too small to observe directly, use television."*

In industry, safety is paramount. Television permits close visual control of remote handling of high explosives, radioactive materials and other dangerous processes without the complexity of mirror systems, periscopes, etc., for direct viewing. . . . In mines, TV cameras in explosion-proof housings protect the lives of mine crews by monitoring instruments that indicate atmospheric conditions in shafts. . . . In aircraft, TV watches jet exhausts, controlled surfaces of the plane as well as landing gear. This avoids many accidents. . . . On large airplanes, a TV camera directly under the fuselage, facing the wheels, provides the pilot with an accurate check of his altitude prior to touchdown. . . . Industrial inspection, wherever X-rays are utilized in detection of flaws in metal parts and proper filling of opaque containers, now has TV as an essential accessory. . . . In the motion-picture industry, combining TV cameras with film cameras will show the director the scene precisely as viewed from the usual array of camera positions. . . . Closed-circuit television will soon be a must for all workers with radioactive substances and explosives. It works behind massive walls and shockproof barriers interposed between operator and the work. With color TV the finest details and depth can be added to the image.

In biology and medicine, recently devised television microscopes with ultra-violet illumination are most significant in cell structure study, since organic materials generally exhibit great differences in absorption in the ultra-violet spectrum. Infra-red illumination also greatly helps in the study of structures hidden by material that is normally opaque but transparent in the infra-red. . . . A new medical application uses television in conjunction with fluoroscopy, for direct examination of patients to be X-rayed. This method also has the advantage of not exposing the radiologist to extensive radiation. The method uses an image intensifier tube coupled to a television camera or a special X-ray pickup tube. The picture is viewed at a high light level on a monitor. . . . In dentistry, television aids dentist and patient. The dentist points out the dental defects to the patient, who sees them on a monitor directly in his line of vision.

In commerce, new products are launched from a central office to a gathering of agents and distributors in various geographical areas. It does away with the traveling representative and, better yet, all districts receive the information simultaneously. . . . In hotels and motels, which already have television receivers, the unused television channels can be used to inform guests by giving them local news, showing menus, floor shows, etc. . . . Department stores, supermarkets and large shops now use TV cameras spotted around the premises to apprehend pickpockets and shoplifters. The presence of TV cameras has a salutary effect in preventing thefts. . . . One of the best silent burglar alarms is the placing of specially designed television cameras sensitive to invisible infra-red radiations for night use in guarding property. . . . The same apparatus and equipment can be used for military purposes. TV cameras and transmitters carried by scouts or mobile units or in planes transmit views of battle operations from the front lines to the command in the rear. . . .

Recently a new TV camera has been constructed with water cooling for thermal protection. This prevents the temperature of the camera lens from going above 65°C, even when the furnace interior near which it is used stays at 1,600°C.

A new French closed-circuit TV camera uses spiral scanning. It produces a rotating deflection field which increases gradually in amplitude until, at the end of the frame period, it collapses to zero and returns the scanning spot to the center of the picture. A number of advantages are claimed for this camera: high resolution at the center of the picture and no resolution at the edge. For special purposes this is often advantageous. Then, also, the almost purely sinusoidal scanning wave reduces power requirements and allows transmission over a simple wire from the control unit of the camera.

Industrial smokestacks are now observed by TV from a distance in the abatement of smoke nuisance. . . . A closed-circuit TV assembly at the United States Steel plant in Gary, Ind., now scans 395 feet of white-hot steel strip while a distant operator at the finishing stand checks the strip on a monitor. . . . The Douglas Aircraft Co., by means of a microalignment telescope, observes its new airplane assembly on a 17-inch-screen television monitor, greatly easing the always necessary alignment procedure. . . . We have now deep-sea underwater TV cameras that operate at depths to 3,000 feet, in deep-sea diving, exploration, etc. . . . In the city jail in Houston, Tex., television chains are used in the supervision of cell corridors, workshops and recreation areas. . . . Field-sequential cameras now observe tail cones of jet-engine afterburners in testing of jet planes.

The authors, who admit that up to now the high cost of wide-band video cable has been a material obstacle to closed-circuit television, forecast that this obstacle will soon be overcome by the development of simpler, cheaper wide-band linkages. They also foresee a marked reduction in personal contacts. Visual and voice communication will replace social calls. Stores as we now know them will all but disappear. They will be converted to warehouses especially designed for videophone purchases. As you now shop by phone, you will shop by color television and select whatever merchandise you see in front of the camera.

—*H.G.*

* See also page 150 of this issue, as well as editorial "Closed-Circuit Television," June, 1953, RADIO-ELECTRONICS.

READY FOR STEREO?

Confused about stereo? This series is designed to help you select a stereo system or convert your existing hi fi—and as a guide to the proper installation and operation of equipment which reproduces stereophonic sound from discs, tapes and radio

Part I—The fundamentals of stereo hearing

By DONALD CARL HOEFLER*

THE widespread confusion concerning stereo sound and methods for its recording, transmission and reproduction seems to indicate the need for a second look at the basic fundamentals. Such a pause might give us a better understanding of where we've been, what we're trying to do and why.

Sound recording was hardly out of the tinfoil stage when primitive efforts were made to use it for stereo, notably at the Paris Exposition of 1881. In the 1930's, there were numerous stereo experiments and demonstrations by organizations such as the National Broadcasting Co., Bell Telephone Laboratories and several Hollywood film studios. Yet these several efforts were quite divergent, both in theory and application. Obviously, even then the term "stereophonic sound" had a variety of meanings.

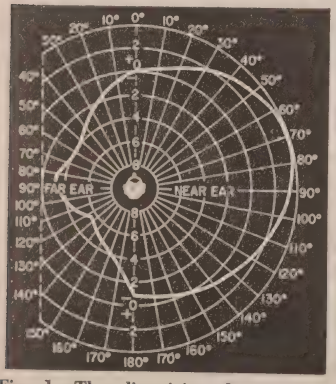


Fig. 1—The directivity characteristics of the ear clearly show the importance of binaural hearing.

The quest for a stereophonic system has come about because we hear with two ears, while conventional methods of sound recording and transmission are monaural or "one-eared." The familiar analogy is stereo photography, which simply uses two pictures, exposed by lenses which are separated by the distance between the eyes. The explanation is handy, but it falls short of the mark.

Viewing a subject with only one eye does not appreciably change the visual effect. The scene does lose some depth and roundness and it becomes a little more difficult to judge speeds and distances, but for the most part the differences are rather subtle. Certainly the shading, tonal quality or contrast of the view is not affected.

Sound and hearing

But when one listens to sounds with one ear covered, there is a marked effect. *It sounds different.* A small part of this may be accounted for by differences in the hearing abilities of the two ears. But there are other differences at work here as well.

Remember that sound is a wave motion in air, and as such it goes through periodic peaks and valleys just like any cyclical variation. Now, since the two human ears are several inches apart, a given sound will travel over two slightly different paths in reaching them.

If the lengths of these two paths are not equal, there is a *time* difference for the arrival of the sounds at each ear. This occurs whenever the sound source is not either directly in front of or directly behind the listener, that is at 0° or 180°. Thus the time differential is nearly always present.

Furthermore, there may be a *phase* difference between the sounds reaching each ear. While the right ear may be receiving a positive pressure peak, the left ear may simultaneously hear a negative peak. At any rate, it is extremely unlikely that both sound pressures will be at exactly the same point in the cycle as they strike the two eardrums. Since this phase relationship may be constantly changing, in the case of pure tones there can be an alternate addition and subtraction that will cause audible beats or heterodynes.

These differences in time and phase provide the ears with important clues, enabling them to estimate quite accurately both the *distance* and *direction* from which a sound originates. The directional characteristics of the human hearing mechanism are illustrated in Fig. 1. Here we see how each of the ears responds as a sound of constant intensity is rotated around *one side of the head* from front to back.

Notice that the ear on the same side as the sound source has almost a semi-cardioid pattern, with greatest sensitivity when the sound arrives from about 75°. On the other hand, the opposite ear hears loudest when the sound strikes from almost directly opposite it, at about 85°.

The left ear seems to be most hard of hearing when the sound arrives from about 4 o'clock, or 125°.

For sounds arriving from the left side, the two curves would simply be inverted, with the large lobe on the left and the small one on the right.

Steps to stereo

Now what does all this mean to us in terms of an audio system? Well, we can see that the hearing system is

*Author *Basic Audio Course*, Gernsback Library No. 66

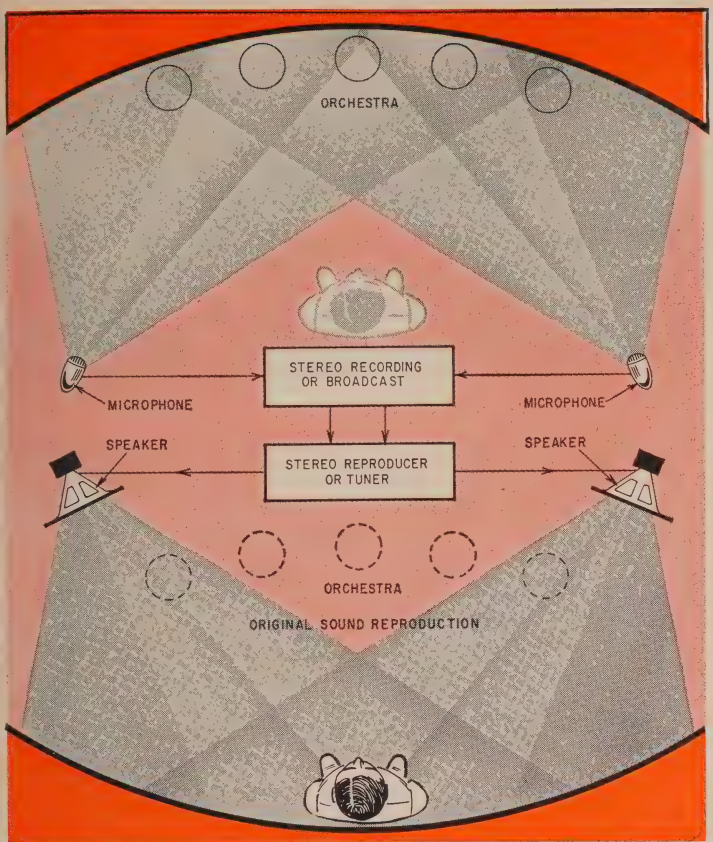


Fig. 2—Idealized drawing of stereo action incorrectly equates it with true binaural.

indeed quite perceptive of changes in direction. The intensity as noted by the nearest ear varies as much as 4 db, while that of the opposite ear can vary nearly 6 db.

But in the conventional audio system the sound comes from only one single direction — from practically a point source — the loudspeaker. The answer to that is very simple, you say. Just add more speakers.

This is being done every day, of course. It even has a name, "spread sound." But it still doesn't tell us whether the violins are right or left. Instead, they now seem to be right *and* left, or in exactly as many locations as there are speakers.

Let's try another approach. Suppose we have a separate microphone for each performer, a separate channel for each mike and a separate speaker for each channel. Then if we put the speakers in the same physical setup as the mikes were, we should now have true stereophony.

This is the principle of the "electronic orchestra" and it has worked well in experiments with small groups. But, for a symphony orchestra, such an elaborate arrangement is still in the dream stage.

But perhaps this idea can be scaled down to practical size. How about a channel for every section or voice in the orchestra or every two sections or even larger and fewer chunks? Continuing that line of reasoning we soon get down to the seven channels of Cinerama, the five of Cinemascope or the three of Fantasound.

Even three channels impose a number of problems in home entertainment systems, but the art has progressed to the point where we can use two channels quite handily. From this development it should be very obvious that two-channel stereo is far from the ultimate, and it certainly is not as ideal as represented by the typical "explanation" of stereo shown in Fig. 2.

Two-channel stereo

The fallacy of such a representation becomes painfully apparent when we examine Fig. 3, which shows quite a different approach to the problem. Thirty years ago, the then acoustical research director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories stated: "Any variation from this ideal transmission system will produce results which are different from those ordinarily produced by direct listening."*

This ideal transmission system is known as *true binaural* and requires two microphones placed in something which is acoustically the equivalent of the human head. Even the facial features must be reproduced and the microphones must be placed in replicas of ears.

Two separate transmission channels are used, terminated in split headphones. Under these conditions the listener has the auditory sensation of being present in the exact location of the dummy microphone head. From a psycho-acoustic viewpoint this system is ideal, but as a practical matter the headphones are a nuisance, and for group listening the problem is even more complex.

Since we see now that two-channel stereo is merely a compromise between true binaural and multichannel stereo, either of which can do the job better, the question naturally arises whether present stereo is worth the bother at all. This writer would say that the answer is a definite *yes*.

The technical bugs have been ironed out of two-channel stereo, and many recordings are readily available on both tape and disc. Two-station stereo broadcasts, either AM–FM, FM–FM, AM–AM, even AM–TV and FM–TV are now a reality. FM multiplex stereo is still in the experimental stage, not because of engineering problems, but only because standards have not yet been adopted.

Theoretically all of these methods could be engineered for more stereo channels, with the possible exception of the disc recording. But if such improvements do come, conversion of existing equipment will be no more difficult than the changeover from monaural to stereo. We'll see next month just how easy that is. TO BE CONTINUED

*Harvey Fletcher, "Speech and Hearing," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, 1929.

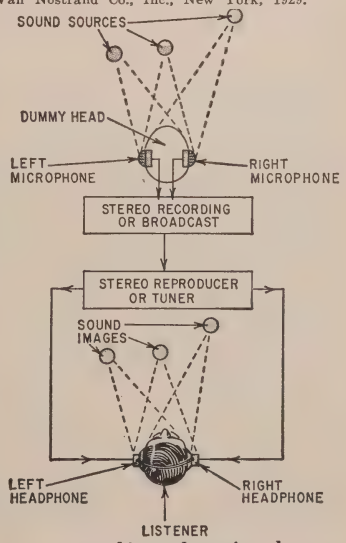


Fig. 3—True binaural requires dummy-head microphone setup and listening with headphones.

COVER FEATURE

A tour through the popular guitarist's studio home reveals some of the equipment and techniques he uses to blend the electronic and musical arts into his exciting "New Sound"

Les Paul TECHNICIAN and MUSICIAN

By ERIC LESLIE

THE scene on our cover might well have been photographed in a large metropolitan broadcast studio—but it wasn't! This ultra-modern setup is in a conventional-looking country home literally nestled in one of the mountain-hills of northern New Jersey. It is part of the workshop-home of Les Paul and Mary Ford, that pair who enthrall music lovers and enthuse audio technicians by using electronics to multiply their talents.

The visitor's first impression is that of more mikes than he has ever seen in a broadcast studio. Then he views to his left a large control room on the other side of a plate-glass partition, several broadcast type tape recorders, an ancient piano (obviously from an early movie theater), a couple of vintage phonographs (Edison and Gem) and several guitars.

But the technician is struck chiefly by the big control console that dominates the center of the photograph on this page, and even more by Les' attitude toward it. Referring to it affectionately as "The Monster," he swings the panel up on its hinges, props it with an old piece of board kept inside and points out the 19 low-level amplifiers in its belly.

The console—a complete control for stereo with a third channel if needed—has a complete set of filters to attenuate any part of the audio spectrum, and a fantastically flexible switching and patching system. An audio oscillator (for checking) forms part of the console, and a vibrato unit (built, incidentally, from the RADIO-ELECTRONICS article on page 57 of the March, 1957, issue) is built into one end of the console.

Les Paul is an artist who has made his way to success by making practical electronics part of his art. His "New Sound" (sometimes called "the Les Paul effect" by audio technicians) is, of course, an application of electronic techniques. What is not so well known is that Les Paul has been a researcher and experimenter in the electronic end of the recording field since early in his career—even before his career.

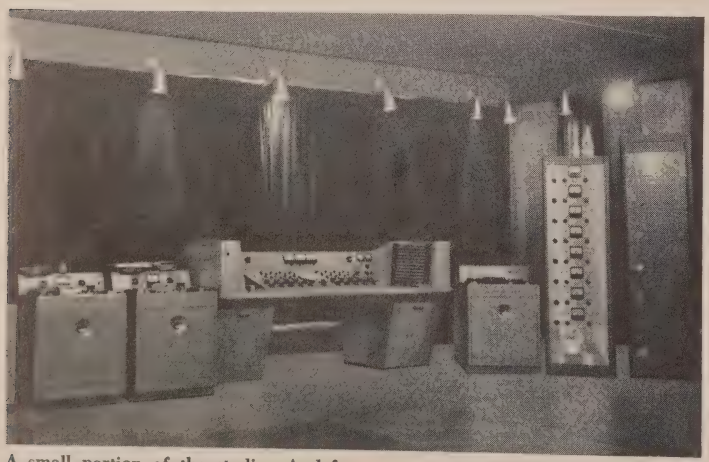
His first venture into electronic music was at the age of 13 in his boyhood home in Waukesha, Wis. Fascinated by the family's radio-phono combination—a Kolster—and discontented with the volume level of his first guitar, he decided to combine the two. The phono cartridge was taped to the body of the guitar, with the sharp needle embedded in the wood and the output fed into the phonograph input. The experiment was successful, and Les had a guitar that would play at any level he liked, to the limit of the set's volume control.

From this crude contact pickup to home recording was just a step. A trip to Milwaukee netted another pickup and a Western Electric double-button mike. An old spring-wound console Victrola became the recorder. The 13-year-old experimenter placed the new pickup in its tone arm and connected the new mike and old guitar pickup to the amplifier input. The record blanks were, of course, the pregrooved type available to experimenters before World War II. Les was not too satisfied with the recordings, but remembers that his mother used it later to record him over the air from WHAD in Milwaukee, where he started to play in 1930, at the age of 14.

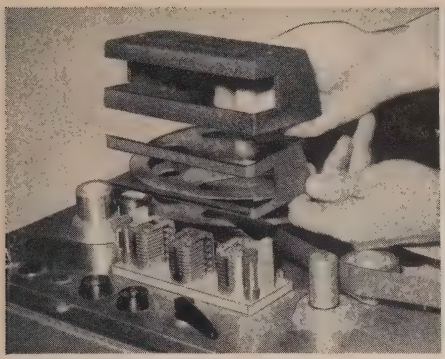
The first recording assignment for which he was actually paid, however, did not come till 1931, when he made his first commercial record *(Deep-Elm Blues* on one side and *Just Because* on the other) for Champion Records.

Throughout his early recording career, Les always sensed something not quite right in his recordings. Possibly the horrible quality of some of his own boyhood efforts had revealed to him that—the engineers to the contrary—a recording setup need not be automatically perfect.

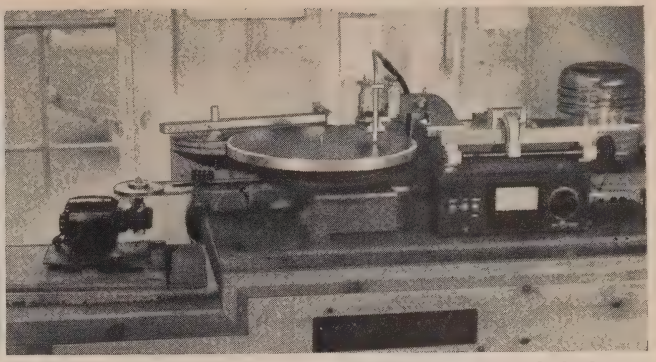
Finally, in 1942, during a recording session with Bing Crosby, he declared his opinion. The stuff just wasn't right, he said. A singer shouldn't sound as if he had his head in a rain barrel. The recording engineer was too much



A small portion of the studio. At left are two standard Ampex tape recorders; center is the Monster; at its right the Octopus, flanked by its eight amplifiers and—at the extreme right—the power supplies for the equipment.



Closeup of Octopus shows width of tape and the eight-track heads.



The Les Paul cutter, plus a playback arm. The two flat slabs under motor and cutter are iron plate.

amused at this outbreak from a mere musician to be insulted, but his recording partner took the matter seriously and invited Les to do something about it—if he was convinced that something could be done.

And Les was. Forsaking the profitable side of recording, he set up in a Hollywood garage a studio to be devoted to research. The recorder—still used occasionally—was a home-built job, with a Cadillac flywheel for the turntable and airplane surplus parts for much of the rotating machinery. The bed of 3/16-inch boiler plate adds to its "built-like-a-battleship" appearance. Les says it's completely vibrationless, and the idea seems plausible.

(In spite of its virtues, and even though some of his best records have been made on it, Les is ordering one of the better commercial cutters for such records as he may find it expeditious to cut himself. Most of his records, however, are cut from tapes forwarded from the New Jersey studio.)

In this garage studio Les worked from 1944 to 1950, always searching for better sound. At first the research represented a steady expenditure, but toward the end of the period its reputation grew till it threatened to become a commercial success and Les had to hire two other people to take care of the work.

Possibly the most successful result of the research period was that of multiple sound on a record. After much experimenting with adding parts—the "Les Paul effect" of decaying echo—and the expenditure of more than 500 recording blanks, *Lover* and *Brazil* were produced. An auto accident at this time put Les in the hospital for nearly 2 years and ended the garage period. During the latter part of his hospitalization he had time to study his problems further, and one of the results was a switch to tape as the recording medium for the New Sound.

Tape was a natural for the job. Les added an extra playback head just before the erase head. Then he recorded one of the parts of the projected piece of music on the tape. When the tape was rewound and played back, the pick-up head picked up the signals from the tape just before it entered the erase head and re-recorded them an inch or two down the tape, combined with the second part which Les, monitoring with headphones, was playing. The tape would now have two parts on it, and the process could be continued as long as desired so that the finished tape might have Les playing a dozen or more guitars. (The maximum number of parts recorded on a single tape was 24, and 21 parts were recorded on a disc in the pre-tape period.)

With the new tape machine, Les and Mary settled down temporarily in Jackson Heights, N. Y., and with it recorded some of their greatest successes. Here for the first time Les ran into a new technical difficulty—neighbor trouble. Their life in show business had conditioned them to "getting up early in the evening" and doing most of their serious work after the show closed. To avoid eviction, they had to modify those hours somewhat. Even then, some work was done to the accompaniment of tenants pounding the ceiling. One recording, *Just One More Chance*, was actually made with Mary singing with her head under a blanket, apparently without adding any new effect that could be noted.

The only disadvantage of the tape machine was that each recording was necessarily erased in making the next, so that an accident in, say, the 11th part would make it necessary to do the first 10 all over again. This was the reason for "The Octopus"—it cured that weakness.

That instrument is another Ampex tape recorder, but with a tape 1 inch wide. Eight parts can be recorded side by side on its eight tracks. They can be blended as required, or one or more can be rejected and new parts substituted, without losing recordings that may be useful. They can be mixed on the control console and a trial tape made up. If the composite recording is not all that might be desired, it is a simple matter to erase it and try another arrangement. The original eight tracks can still be drawn on at will.

The Octopus sits at the right of the control console in the photograph. To the left of the Monster are two conventional Ampexes, and to the right of the Octopus are its eight amplifiers. The tall rack at the edge of the picture contains the power supply for the whole equipment.

But this is not the whole story. Once the visitor has recovered somewhat from the overwhelming effect of all this equipment, Les takes him out to the "new studio," which was apparently the old barn. The inside is a complete television studio, two stories high, with a control room on the mezzanine at one end and garage doors at one side wide enough to admit a fleet of trucks driving abreast.

One might wonder how—with all this electronic equipment to keep in order—Les gets any serious work done without the help of a full-time engineer. But the Les Paul and Mary Ford fan need not worry—even while this article was being written, word of their new contract with Columbia Records came out, and we can expect soon to hear a number of their records under the Columbia label. END

"Yes, George, that's a fine stereo system you have there."

A survey of the stereo preamps and preamp-amplifier combinations you can find on your dealer's shelves today

AMPLIFIERS FOR STEREO

By HERMAN BURSTEIN

A YEAR ago scarcely a stereo preamp or amplifier was to be had, despite the fact that stereo tapes were already well established. Today, a spate of stereo amplifiers—some purely control units, others including power amplifiers as well—are coming off the production lines.

Considering the newness of the stereo amplifier, we can expect to find considerable variation in the controls and features of the units produced by different manufacturers. This is all to the good, for it permits a field evaluation as to the best ways of coping with the special problems raised by stereo—problems involving control of gain, bass, treble, loudness, balance between channels, etc.

Based on replies to a questionnaire sent to manufacturers of high-fidelity amplifiers, a listing of principal features and characteristics of a number of representative stereo amplifiers has been made. The data appear in the tables. Several of the listed units include dual power amplifiers, while the rest are purely stereo control amplifiers. Some of the manufacturers, whose product is listed in the tables, make other stereo items as well. For the sake of conciseness, however, just one representative unit was selected for the present discussion.

Inputs and outputs

Conceivably, the stereophile could use three high-level inputs—that is, pairs of inputs.

One pair would be for two tuners. At present, most stereocasting is of the FM–AM variety: an FM station and its AM adjunct broadcast the two channels of a stereo program. Eventually, stereocasting will probably be all-FM in nature, employing the multiplexing technique that permits one FM station to transmit two signals (see page 53).

The second pair would be for a piezoelectric stereo cartridge. A substantial number of such pickups are already on the market, those of Astatic, Electro-Voice, Ronette, Sonotone, etc. (see "Stereo Phono Cartridges, Part I," RADIO-ELECTRONICS, September, 1958).

The third pair of high-level inputs would be for a stereo tape amplifier. While the stereo disc is making today's headlines, there is no reason to believe that stereo tape will fade away. Developments such as the four-track stereo head, permitting more to be recorded on a given-size tape reel, indicate that the price of stereo tape will come down appreciably from its present rather lofty height.

Looking at Table I, which summarizes input and output facilities of the stereo amplifiers surveyed here, we find that most of the units provide at least three high-level inputs, including one for piezoelectric cartridges, while a couple have four high-level inputs.

In monaural equipment separate low- and high-level inputs for magnetic cartridges are usually provided to accommodate the substantially different output levels of various magnetic cartridges, thereby preventing possible overload of the input stage. While all the stereo amplifiers have magnetic phono inputs, it is the exception rather than the rule to find separate low- and high-level magnetic phono inputs. This is understandable in view of the complexity of stereo amplifiers and the resultant desire to keep such inputs to a minimum.

It is interesting to note that all the amplifiers listed in Table I are designed to accept a signal directly from a tape head, saving the stereophile the cost of tape playback amplifiers. In every case but one, the manufacturer claims to provide NARTB equalization—a 23-db boost at 50 cycles with reference to 1,000 cycles, and about a 10-db cut at 15,000 cycles. The sole exception is the Leak Point One, a British amplifier, which incorporates the CCIR equalization curve standard in Europe. This provides somewhat less bass boost and treble cut than the NARTB characteristic.

Worthy of special note is the approach to tape equalization in the Sargent-Rayment amplifier. Three playback curves are provided: the NARTB curve for 15-ips or 7.5-ips tapes played with a head having a .00015-inch gap; the NARTB curve, modified by the addition of treble boost reaching 11 db at 10,000 cycles, for playing 7.5-ips tapes, with a head having a .0005-inch gap and a curve for 3.75-ips tapes.

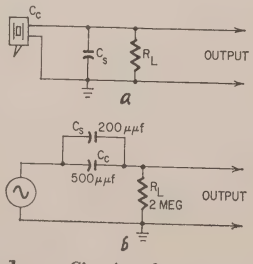


Fig. 1—a—Circuit of a piezoelectric phono cartridge; b—Equivalent circuit of the same cartridge showing the high-pass filter formed by the circuit elements.

Only a couple of the listed amplifiers permit the tape output jacks to be switched out of the circuit when the signal source is a tape amplifier. In some tape amplifiers a feedback path can be set up so the signal from the tape amplifier's output jack goes to the control-amplifier's input jack, into the tape amplifier's input jack, again to the tape amplifier's output jack, etc. The result is an intolerable howl, squeal or sputter, unless one of the connections is broken. Hence the desirability in some cases of having the control amplifier disconnect the tape output jack when the control amplifier is receiving a signal from the tape amplifier. With most modern tape recorders this is not a problem. The switching is handled at the recorder.

The piezoelectric cartridge has special loading problems, and the majority of the amplifiers in Table I, according to the questionnaire replies, recognize this by providing a special jack for such a cartridge. This type of pickup inherently responds to groove amplitude, as contrasted with the magnetic pickup, which responds to groove velocity. Hence, in playing an RIAA recording, the piezoelectric cartridge requires bass *cut* and treble *boost*. The treble boost is incorporated in the cartridge itself in the form of mechanical resonance. The bass is cut by feeding the cartridge into a load resistor of proper value. The cartridge capacitance plus other circuit capacitances form a high-pass filter in conjunction with the load resistance, as in Fig. 1. If the time constants of the circuit capacitances and the load resistance are correct, the proper amount of bass droop takes place. Taking into account the capacitance of his cartridge and the probable range of values of other circuit capacitances, the manufacturer recommends the necessary load resistance, which lies between 500,000 ohms and 3 megohms. Values around 2 megohms are typical.

Another solution is to convert the piezoelectric cartridge into a velocity-

TABLE I
INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	TYPE	SEPARATE HIGH- AND LOW-LEVEL MAGNETIC PHONO INPUTS	NARTB EQUALIZ FOR TAPE HEAD INPUTS	TAPE OUTPUT SWITCHED OUT OF CIRCUIT	PIEZO-ELECTRIC PHONO INPUT	NUMBER OF HIGH-LEVEL INPUTS (EXCEPT PIEZO)	OTHER INPUTS
ALLIED RADIO	KNIGHT KN734	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	—
ALTEC LANSING	445A	DUAL PREAMP	YES	YES	NO	YES	4	MICROPHONE
AMPEX	Control Center	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	NI	YES	3	—
ARKAY RADIO KITS	SP-6	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	—
BELL SOUND SYSTEMS	3030	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	—
BOGEN, DAVID	DB212	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	—
DeWALD	M-1200	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	YES	YES	YES	YES	2	—
DYNAKIT	DSC-1	STEREO ADAPTER	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS CO. (EICO)	HF81	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	MICROPHONE MULTIPLEX
FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIP	248	DUAL PREAMP	YES	YES	NO	NO	2	MICROPHONE
FISHER RADIO	X-101	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	YES	YES	NO	YES	2	—
GENERAL ELECTRIC	MS-4000	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	—
GROMMES (PRECISION ELECTRONICS)	208	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	—
HARMAN-KARDON	A-250	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	YES	YES	NO	YES	3	—
HEATHKIT	SP-2	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	YES	YES	3	MICROPHONE
KNIGHT-KIT	Y-776	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	YES	YES	2	MICROPHONE
LAFAYETTE RADIO	KT-600	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	YES	YES	3	MICROPHONE
LEAK	POINT ONE	DUAL PREAMP	NO	NO USES CCIR	NO	YES	2	MICROPHONE
MADISON-FIELDING	320	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	—
MARANTZ	6	STEREO ADAPTER	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	—
McINTOSH LABORATORIES	C8S	PREAMP MONAURAL WITH STEREO CONTROLS	YES	YES	NO	YES	2	—
NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS	3D12	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	YES	NO	NO	YES	2	—
PILOT	SP-210	DUAL PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	MICROPHONE MULTIPLEX
SARGENT-RAYMENT	SR-17-17	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	—
SCOTT, H. H.	299	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	YES	YES	NO	YES	2	—
SHERWOOD ELECTRONIC LABS	S-5000	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	3	—
STROMBERG-CARLSON	ASR-433	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	NI	2	—
TECH-MASTER (ALL TRANSISTOR)	41	DUAL PREAMP	YES	NI	NO	YES	2	—
VIDEO INSTRUMENTS (ALL TRANSISTOR)	88	DUAL AMP-PREAMP	NO	YES	NO	YES	2	MICROPHONE

NI—No information from manufacturer
NA—Not applicable

responding device, either by feeding its output into a small load resistor (47,000 ohms is typical) or by placing it in series with a small capacitance. An example of the latter technique, used by Sargent-Rayment, appears in Fig. 2. Either method—small load resistor or small series capacitor—produces high-pass filter action through all or substantially all of the audio range, so the signal from the piezoelectric cartridge rises with frequency in the same manner as the signal obtained from a magnetic cartridge, assuming constant groove velocity at all frequencies. Hence the piezoelectric pickup, when converted into a velocity-responding device, can be treated—its output equalized and amplified—just like a magnetic cartridge. The advantage is that various equalization curves can then be applied to the cartridge output; whereas when the piezoelectric cartridge is treated as an amplitude device and fed into a high-level input jack, only RIAA equalization can be achieved.

Stereo controls

When using a monaural source such as an FM tuner, the stereophile may want to feed the signal into both channels so both power amplifiers and both speakers are operating, producing a

quasi-stereo effect. Table II shows that all the amplifiers for which there is information permit the user to feed one signal to both channels. This is also useful for balancing the levels of the two speakers with respect to each other—using a monaural signal. Proper balance would occur when the sound appears to come from a point midway between the speakers.

The stereophile may also want to combine two signals so both amplifiers and both speakers reproduce the combined signal. This situation is apt to occur when playing a monaural disc with a stereo cartridge. Each section of the cartridge puts out the same signal. By combining the signals from each section, two advantages are obtained: greater output from the cartridge, giving a higher signal-to-noise ratio, and cancellation of vertical rumble. The two sections of the stereo cartridge are phased so that their outputs are in phase with respect to lateral motion, representing the audio information, and out of phase with respect to vertical motion, representing rumble. Hence by combining the outputs from the two sections of the stereo cartridge, the audio signals are added in phase, while the rumble signals are added out of phase, giving an appreciable degree of cancellation. All of the amplifiers for which there is information permit two signals to be combined.

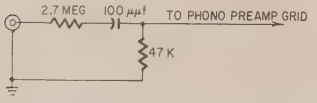


Fig. 2—Input network for converting a piezoelectric cartridge into a velocity device.

At least in the early days of stereo, a channel-reversal switch was considered a necessary feature, permitting the left-channel signal to be fed to the right speaker and vice versa in the event the channels had been reversed in the original program source—tape, disc or FM–AM stereocast. Yet a number of amplifiers do not include a channel-reversal switch. Apparently it is felt by their manufacturers that the left–right distinction has been sufficiently standardized to let them omit the channel-reversal feature. However, there is some question as to whether such standardization has been reached in the case of FM–AM stereocasting, although it does exist with tapes and discs. For tape, the left channel is on the upper half of the tape when it moves from left to right. In the stereo disc, the left channel is inscribed on the left groove wall as one looks head on at the record in normal playing position.

A phase-reversal switch has also been considered a necessity by many—it lets you shift one of the signals 180° with respect to the other. Incorrect phasing of the speakers in relation to each other causes an improper spatial orientation of sounds, particularly sounds supposed to emanate from a point between the two speakers. Some of the listed amplifiers permit the user to reverse phase at the amplifier, although this can be done at the speaker by reversing its leads.

Balance, tone and volume

A balance control also is widely thought an important feature of a stereo amplifier, yet some of the listed amplifiers do not contain one. Instead, they have individual gain controls for each channel, which are adjusted to bring the speaker outputs into balance. The balance control employed in the remaining units alters the levels of the two channels in relation to each other, at the same time maintaining their total output nearly constant. At the extreme setting of the balance control, as shown in Table II, the difference between channel levels ranges from as little as 6 db to as much as infinity—complete silencing of one channel.

Proper balance may vary with the listener's accustomed position in the room. However, when he is in this position, he may not be within reach of the balance control, so he has to have someone else manipulate the balance control or get up several times to adjust it himself. Heath has solved this problem by placing its balance control at the end of a 20-foot cable.

An unusual balancing feature is provided by the Madison Fielding series 320, employing a 6AF6 *dual* indicator tube. The amplifier has a built-in tone generator consisting of a 2-ohm resistor in series with the center tap of the power transformer, as shown in Fig. 3. This provides a 120-cycle tone. There are two controls marked "calibrate," one for the left channel and one for the right. When turned on, these feed the 120-cycle tone to the left and right amplifiers. The output from each amplifier is amplified by a triode and fed to the two grids of the 6AF6, as in Fig. 4. The listener balances the two sections of the stereo amplifier by adjusting the gain control of each channel (there is no balance control) until the shadow of each half of the eye barely closes. This assures that the left and right sections of the stereo amplifier produce equal amounts of power for equal incoming signals. This is very desirable when using matched speaker systems and equal inputs. However, when using dissimilar speaker systems or dissimilar inputs—as in FM–AM stereocasts—the value of this magic-eye balancing feature would appear to be limited.

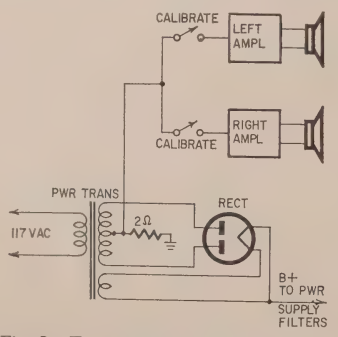


Fig. 3—Tone generator for channel balancing used in Madison-Fielding Series 320.

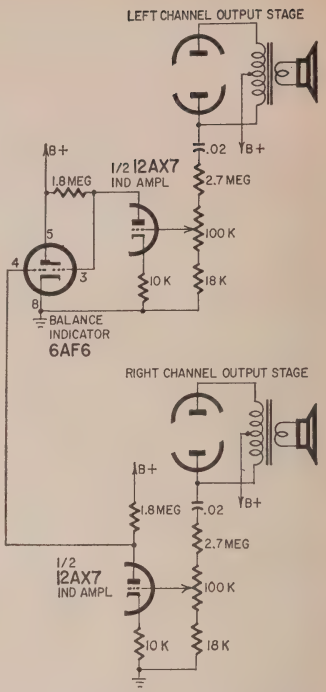


Fig. 4—The 6AF6 dual indicator tube is used with half of a 12AX7 as a balance indicator to show when both channels are properly balanced.

The majority of the stereo amplifiers have a master gain control which simultaneously varies the gain of both channels. In the Heath SP-2, separate controls are provided. However, these are concentric with each other and have a locking feature so they can operate as one. So Heath actually provides both ganged and separate operation.

As volume is reduced or increased with the master gain control, it is vital that the *relative* levels of the two channels do not change significantly as volume is reduced or increased. Such relative change as does occur is referred to as tracking error. Information on tracking error was supplied by eight of the manufacturers listed in Table II. Various methods are used to keep this error to a minimum. Some of these, citing from replies to the questionnaire, are: "Controls are manufactured to specification." "Close tolerance controls —anti-backlash." "Quality control on the part of the control manufacturer." "Special taper on control." "10% potentiometers with external resistive correction where necessary" (10%

TABLE II
STEREO CONTROLS

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	CHANNEL REVERSAL SWITCH	PHASE REVERSAL SWITCH (COMBINATIONS ONLY)	BALANCE CONTROL		MASTER GAIN CONTROL		TYPE BASS AND TREBLE CONTROLS	TYPE LOUDNESS CONTROL (IF ANY)
				YES OR NO	MAX. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEVELS (DB)	YES OR NO	MAX. TRACKING ERROR (DB)		
ALLIED RADIO	KNIGHT KN734	YES	YES	YES	INFINITE	YES	1	SEPARATE	SWITCH IN*
ALTEC LANSING	445A	YES	NA	YES	13.5	YES	1.6	SEPARATE	SEPARATE
AMPEX	Control Center	YES	NA	NO	NA	NO	NA	GANGED	SEPARATE
ARKAY RADIO KITS	SP-6	YES	NA	YES	20	YES	2	GANGED	SEPARATE
BELL SOUND SYSTEMS	3030	YES	NO	YES	INFINITE	YES	2	GANGED	SEPARATE
BOGEN, DAVID	DB212	YES	YES	YES	12	YES	1	GANGED	NONE
DeWALD	M-1200	YES	YES	YES	NA	YES	2	SEPARATE	SWITCH IN
DYNAKIT	DSC-1	YES	NA	YES	20	YES	1	ON PREAMPS	SWITCH IN
ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS CO.(EICO)	HF81	YES	NO	YES	12	YES	NI	SEPARATE	NONE
FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIP.	248	NO	NA	YES	INFINITE	YES	1	SEPARATE	SWITCH IN
FISHER RADIO	X-101	YES	NO	YES	14	YES	1.5	GANGED	SWITCH IN
GENERAL ELECTRIC	MS-4000	YES	YES	YES	INFINITE	YES	3	GANGED	SEPARATE
GROMMES (PRECISION ELECTRONICS)	208	NO	NA	YES	12	YES	1	GANGED	SWITCH IN
HARMAN-KARDON	A-250	YES	NO	YES	INFINITE	YES	1	GANGED	SWITCH IN
HEATHKIT	SP-2	NO	NA	YES	7	YES	NA	SEPARATE	SEPARATE
KNIGHT-KIT	Y-776	YES	NA	YES	INFINITE	YES	1.6	SEPARATE	SEPARATE
LAFAYETTE RADIO	KT-600	YES	YES	YES	INFINITE	NO	NA	SEPARATE	SEPARATE
LEAK	POINT ONE	YES	NA	YES	INFINITE	YES	NI	GANGED	NONE
MADISON-FIELDING	320	NO	NO	NO	NA	YES	NI	SEPARATE	SEPARATE
MARANTZ	6	YES	NA	NO	NA	YES	1	ON PREAMPS	ON PREAMPS
McINTOSH LABORATORIES	C8S	YES	NA	YES	12	YES	1	GANGED	SEPARATE
NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS	3D12	YES	NO	YES	NA	YES	NI	GANGED	SEPARATE
PILOT	SP-210	YES	NA	YES	NI	YES	NI	SEPARATE	NONE
SARGENT-RAYMENT	SR-17-17	YES	NO	YES	26	YES	4	GANGED	SWITCH IN
SCOTT, H. H.	299	YES	YES	YES	40	YES	1	SEPARATE	SWITCH IN
SHERWOOD ELECTRONIC LABS	S-5000	YES	YES	YES	40	YES	1	GANGED	GANGED
STROMBERG-CARLSON	ASR-433	NO	NO	NO	INFINITE	YES	NI	SEPARATE	SWITCH IN
TECH-MASTER	41	YES	NA	YES	INFINITE	YES	2	SEPARATE	NONE
VIDEO INSTRUMENTS	88	YES	YES	YES	INFINITE	YES	2	GANGED	SWITCH IN

NI—No information from manufacturer
NA—Not applicable
*Switch in means that compensation is added to standard volume control switching it to a loudness control

accuracy means deviation of no more than 1 db). "Padding of control taps."

Fig. 5 is a good illustration of how one manufacturer, Precision Electronics (Grommes), minimizes tracking error in the master gain control by shunting resistors across taps on the potentiometer for each channel. Through these resistors, the two potentiometers are brought into correspondence not only at maximum and minimum rotation but also at two intermediate points. This limits the amount of tracking error that can occur at other intermediate points.

While the majority of stereo amplifiers have ganged bass and ganged treble controls, a significant number use separate tone controls for each channel. There is room for argument in behalf of either practice. The ganged tone control simplifies operation and appearance. The individual control for each channel is more versatile. To illustrate, if the stereophile has different speakers for each channel, he may want corrective bass boost in one but not in the other or he may want different degrees of such boost in each speaker. Similarly, he may seek different treble correction in one speaker than in the other. Even when using matched speaker systems, their location and orientation with respect to the listener may call for different degrees of tone adjustment. Furthermore, the need for different tone correction in each channel may arise from differences in the signal source.

Almost all the listed amplifiers give the user the option of introducing loudness compensation. Sometimes this consists only of bass boost to compensate for the apparent loss of low frequencies to the ear at reduced volume. In others, some treble boost is also provided. In most units loudness compensation is switched in—the gain control is converted to a loudness control. Sometimes the switch has more than two positions, so varying degrees of loudness compensation are supplied. In the Bell and Heath units, the loudness controls are of the more conventional kind: a continuously variable control simultaneously adjusts the level and introduces loudness compensation, while a separate control governs level only.

Table II does not have room for all the features found in the amplifiers listed. Some units incorporate rumble or scratch filters or both, and sometimes these are ganged while other times there are individual ones for each channel—as many as four filter switches in all. Some amplifiers provide for their use as electronic crossovers or, where they include power amplifiers, as bi-amplifiers. Two of the amplifiers

(Tech-Master and Video Instruments) are all-transistor units. Hum adjustments are included in many, and one of them (Harmon-Kardon) has two.

Specifications

The stereophile is interested in purchasing quality performance as well as stereo functions and features. Therefore, Table III lists various specifications supplied by the manufacturers concerning input resistance, sensitivity, signal-to-noise ratio and, where power amplifiers are included, power output.

With respect to high-level sources such as tuners, which nowadays generally have a cathode-follower output, input resistances of 100,000 ohms and up are generally satisfactory. However, as indicated earlier, input resistance for piezoelectric cartridges is fairly critical and may require a load resistance ranging from 500,000 ohms to 3 megohms, depending upon the make of cartridge. About 25% variation from the value prescribed by the manufacturer is tolerable.

Turning to the low-level inputs, specifically magnetic phono, we find that the load resistances range from 47,000 to 150,000 ohms. One unit, the Madison Fielding, provides variable resistance from 3,000 to 50,000 ohms. While any value above a few hundred or a few thousand ohms is satisfactory for the moving-coil type of magnetic cartridge, which has very low inductance, the load value is fairly critical for the other types of magnetic cartridges (variable reluctance, moving magnet, etc.) having high inductance. In the latter, cartridge inductance and winding capacitance plus circuit capacitance (cable, input tube) produce electrical resonance within or slightly above the audio range, causing an audible peak. Hence a relatively small load resistance is required to damp this peak. But if the load resistance is too small, there will be a droop in treble response because of the low-pass filter action produced by the cartridge inductance in series with the load resistance. So you can see why the load resistance is on the critical side for magnetic pickups other than the moving-coil type. It would seem that the best way to provide correct load resistance on the part of the amplifier manufacturer is to incorporate an accurately calibrated variable resistance.

The sensitivity figures for high-level inputs (tuner input is taken as a representative case) appear very adequate. High-level sources typically produce at least 500 mv on peaks. More often they turn out 1 or 2 volts. The sensitivities of the listed amplifiers range from 50 to 400 mv on tuner input. The sensitivity figures also appear exceptionally good for magnetic phono cartridges, most of which can produce at least 10 or 15 mv on peaks, and some as much as 100 mv. By comparison, the listed sensitivities range from 1 to 5.5 mv. When we come to inputs

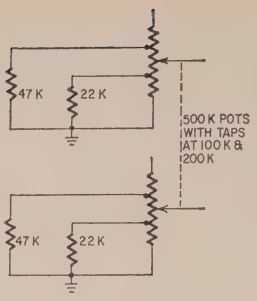


Fig. 5—How tracking error is reduced in a master gain control (Grommes Model 208) by using shunt resistors.

intended for tape heads, the sensitivities for the most part appear adequate, but without any great margin to spare, as the maximum output expected from a tape head is usually below 5 mv—2 or 3 mv is typical. With the four-track tapes, scheduled to make their appearance soon (they may have done so by the time this is published), only half as much output will be obtained as before, since each track covers only about half as much space. Consequently, a number of the amplifiers listed in Table III may have somewhat inadequate sensitivity on tape-head input for some users' needs.

In all cases the distortion ratings appear to qualify the instruments as high fidelity. In some instances the distortion figures are exceptionally low.

For truly high-fidelity performance, minimum signal-to-noise ratio should be about 55 db. All the units meet this standard on high-level inputs, generally with a very good margin to spare. Most of them also meet this standard on magnetic phono input, but with a smaller margin.

Other units

Considering the rapid pace of developments in stereo, a considerable number of manufacturers in addition to those listed in this article will have come out with stereo amplifiers by the time this appears in print. However, the ones described here are representative. Details of future units will be presented as they become available.

At the same time there are a number of variations in stereo amplifiers. On the market today are stereo control amplifiers with one power amplifier, such as the Harmon-Kardon AX20, permitting the audiophile to make use of his present monaural power amplifier. Also, there are dual power amplifiers, such as the Altec Lansing 345A, the Pilot SA-260 and SA-232 and the Sargent-Rayment SR-534. Then there is a combination such as the Sargent-Rayment SR-380, which incorporates an FM–AM tuner (non-stereo) with a stereo control amplifier virtually identical to that in the model SR-17-17 listed in the tables.

Finally, it should be mentioned that there are passive units, such as the H. H. Scott Stereo-Daptor (see "An Expand to Stereo Unit," RADIO-ELECTRONICS, July, 1958, page 36) for adapting two separate monaural systems to stereo use. The Stereo-Daptor is inserted between two preamplifiers and two power amplifiers or at a proper internal point in Scott combined control and power amplifiers. It provides a master gain control, which can be switched to act as a loudness control, and affords a choice of operation—stereo, reverse stereo (channel reversal), either channel or both channels combined. It also contains facilities for feeding a tape recorder and accepting a signal from a tape amplifier.

The individual now planning to "go stereo" has a great deal to choose from with respect to stereo amplifiers, and there is more to come. While it is possible that no one amplifier will give him 100% of what he desires, the units on the market offer sufficient variety so that he has an excellent chance of finding one that comes very close to his requirements, both in terms of stereo features and quality of performance.

END

MANUFACTURERS

ALLIED RADIO CORP., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

ALTEC LANSING CORP., 1515 S. Manchester, Anaheim, Calif.

AMPEX AUDIO INC., Sunnyvale, Calif.

ARKAY RADIO KITS INC., 120 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

BELL SOUND SYSTEMS INC., 555 Marion Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

BOGEN, DAVID CO., Rt. 4 at Forest Ave., Paramus, N. J.

DeWALD, Div. of United Scientific Labs., Inc., 35-15 37th Ave., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

DYNAKIT, Dynaco Inc., 617 N. 41 St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS CO. (EICO), 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIP. CO., 10-40 45th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

FISHER RADIO CORP., 21-21 44th Dr., Long Island City, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, Specialty Electronic Components Dept., W. Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

GROMMES, Precision Electronics Inc., 9101 King St., Franklin Park, Ill.

HARMAN-KARDON INC., 520 Main St., Westbury, N. Y.

HEATHKIT, Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Michigan

KNIGHT-KIT, Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

LAFAYETTE RADIO, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

LEAK, British Industries Corp., 80 Shore Rd., Port Washington, N. Y.

MADISON-FIELDING CORP., 5 Lorimer St., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

MARANTZ CO., 25-14 Broadway, Long Island City 6, N. Y.

McINTOSH LABORATORIES INC., 4 Chambers St., Binghamton, N. Y.

NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS CO., 6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

SARGENT-RAYMENT CO., 4926 E. 12th St., Oakland 1, Calif.

SCOTT, H. H. INC., 111 Powder Mill Rd., Maynard, Mass.

SHERWOOD ELECTRONIC LABS. INC., 4300 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

STROMBERG-CARLSON, Div. of General Dynamics, 1700 University Ave., Rochester 3, N. Y.

TECH-MASTER CORP., 75 Front St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIDEO INSTRUMENTS CO. INC., 3002 Pennsylvania Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

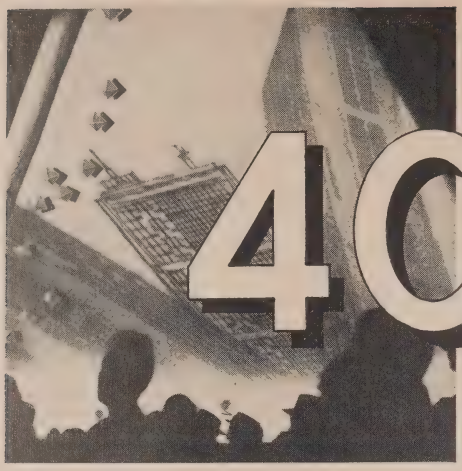
TABLE III
SPECIFICATIONS

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	HIGH-LEVEL INPUTS					POWER OUT PER CHANNEL (Watts)	LOW-LEVEL INPUTS					
		INPUT RESISTANCE		TUNER OUTPUT (MV) FOR 1-VOLT OR 10-WATT AMP OUT*	DISTORTION AT 1-VOLT OR 10-WATT OUTPUT	SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO AT 1-VOLT OR 10-WATT OUTPUT (TUNER) (DB)		INPUT RESISTANCE		SENSITIVITY AT 1,000 CYCLES: FOR 1 VOLT OR 10 WATTS OUT		SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO AT 1,000 CYCLES AT 1 VOLT OR 10 WATTS OUT	
		TUNER	PIEZO					MAG PHONO	TAPE HEAD	MAG PHONO (MV IN)	TAPE HEAD (MV IN)	MAG PHONO (DB)	TAPE HEAD (DB)
ALLIED RADIO	KNIGHT KN734	500K	3 MEGS	320	0.7% HARMONIC	75	17	0-250K	500K	4.0	3.6	53	48
ALTEC LANSING	445A	100K	100K	250	0.45% HARMONIC	75	NA	50K	50K	3.3	1.8	59	54
AMPEX	Control Center	500K	NI	800	IM UNMEASURABLE	UNMEASURABLE	NA	4.42K	330K	4.0	0.8	55	55
ARKAY RADIO KITS	SP-6	1 MEG	1 MEG	80	LESS THAN 0.25% IM	90	NA	47K	100K	1.5	1.5	70	70
BELL SOUND SYSTEMS	3030	250K	7 MEG @ 1KC	220	0.5%	71	15	110K	110K	2.4	2.4	53	49
BOGEN, DAVID	DB212	250K	NI	400	NI	75	12	75K	100K	4.0	4.0	55	55
DeWALD	M-1200	500K	500K	NI	1.5%	NI	15	100K	100K	1.5	NI	50	50
DYNAKIT	DSC-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS CO. (EICO)	HF81	500K	500K	500	1% IM	75	14	100K	1 MEG	3.5	1.75	60	50
FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIP.	248	100K	NA	200	LESS THAN .09% IM	86	NA	47K	1 MEG	2.0	1.5	72	74
FISHER RADIO	X-101	250K	1 MEG	150	0.8% IM	70	20	100K	100K	2.0	1.5	64	57
GENERAL ELECTRIC	MS-4000	500K	100K	120	0.5% IM	75	20	100K	100K	2.5	2.2	68	65
GROMMES (PRECISION ELECTRONICS)	208	500K	NI	250	.01% IM	85	NA	47K	47K	4.0	3.0	70	70
HARMAN-KARDON	A-250	500K	100K	300	LESS THAN 0.2% HARMONIC	90	25	100K	100K	1.0	1.0	80	70
HEATHKIT	SP-2	600K	600K	100	0.1% IM	75	NA	47K	100K	1.8	2.2	65	50
KNIGHT-KIT	Y-776	500K	2.5 MEG	150	LESS THAN 0.15% HARMONIC	80	NA	5-105K	68K	2.5	2.5	60	60
LAFAYETTE RADIO	KT-600	250K	100K with 120 uuf in series	87	LESS THAN 0.1% IM	80	NA	100K	100K	1.78	1.78	62	62
LEAK	POINT ONE	300K	NI	100	LESS THAN 0.1% HARMONIC	NI	NA	100K	100K	5.0	4.5	NI	NI
MADISON-FIELDING	320	500K	NI	200	1% IM	80	20	3.3-50K	100K	2.0	1.2	60	60
MARANTZ	6	350K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
McINTOSH LABORATORIES	C8S	500K	COMPENSATED	200	LESS THAN 0.2% HARMONIC	72	NA	VARIABLE	500K	0.2	0.2	60	60
NEWCOMB AUDIO PRODUCTS	3D12	500K	NI	100	LESS THAN 1%	80	12.5	50K	NA	7.0	NA	NI	NA
PILOT	SP-210	250K	100K	110	LESS THAN 1% HARMONIC	80	NA	100K	100K	3.0	2.0	80	80
SARGENT-RAYMENT	SR-17-17	500K	2.7K	110	0.5% IM	70	17	47K	47K	5.0	2.0	60	55
SCOTT, H. H.	299	300K	NI	400	LESS THAN 0.2% HARMONIC	80	20	47K	47K	2.0	2.0	OVER 65	OVER 65
SHERWOOD ELECTRONICS LABS.	S-5000	500K	15 MEG @ 100 CYCLES	200	LESS THAN 1% IM	80	20	47K	220K	2.0	2.0	60	60
STROMBERG-CARLSON	ASR-433	500K	100K	200	LESS THAN 1% HARMONIC	63	12	100K	100K	2.5	1.8	50	48
TECH-MASTER	41	1 MEG	500K	NA	LESS THAN 0.1% HARMONIC	72	NA	5K	1.5K	5.0	0.5	80	80
VIDEO INSTRUMENTS	88	100K	2 MEG	200	0.5% IM AND HARMONIC	100	20	47K	47K	3.0	3.0	60	60

NA—Not applicable
NI—No information from manufacturer
All specifications given on these pages are from manufacturers' data available as of Aug. 20, 1958.

* 1-volt output refers to preamps; 10-watt output to combined preamp-amps.

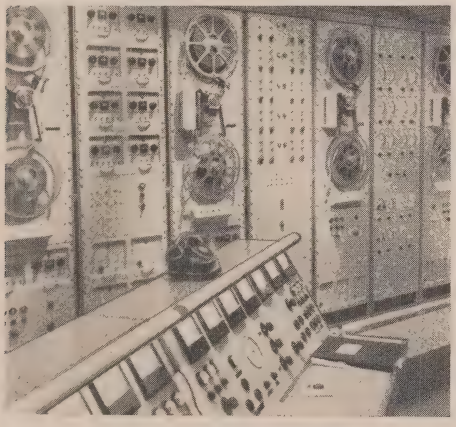
"Heroic Stereophony" is the term the editor uses to describe the world's most impressive and ambitious audio demonstration



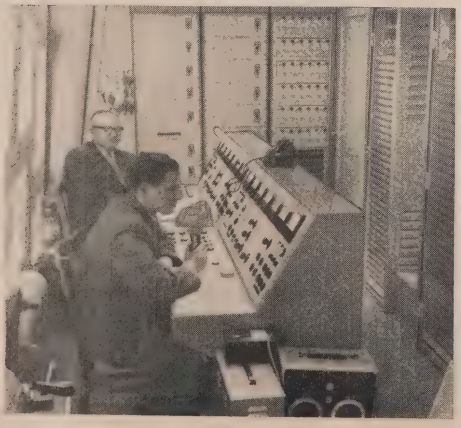
400 LOUDSPEAKERS

By H. GERNSBACK

Western civilization — represented by American skyscrapers—is depicted on the giant screen formed by two inclined inside surfaces of the Philips pavilion. The diamond-shaped objects on left are a few of the loud speakers.



It was possible to get only a portion of the equipment — 3-channel tape players, 15-channel control tape apparatus, sound amplifiers and automatic switching and control racks — into a single photograph.



The main control desk. The man in the background is S. L. de Bruin, pavilion manager. He designed the automation equipment and is "captain of the ship" in the performance of the *Poeme Électronique*.

AT the Brussels Universal Exposition, the outstanding feature in electronics is probably the Philips *Electronic Poem.* It is possibly the most heroic stereophonic sound presentation in existence.

The Philips Radio Corp. of Holland, employing over 160,000 people in 58 countries, used its best electronic engineering talent to put together the electronic poem. It was two years in the making. First, they engaged world-famed architect Le Corbusier to build a 6-story concrete and steel tepee-shaped auditorium that stands—not seats—500 people. He also wrote the script of the "poem." Next they engaged Edgar Varèse, France's inventor of *musique concrète* ("concrete music") to write the extraordinary music to accompany Le Corbusier's script. This took over a year. The Philips people gave the two geniuses *carte blanche* and the two artists went the limit, if not beyond!

A number of Philips engineers arranged a private hearing of the poem for us in the auditorium so we could report it to the readers of RADIO-ELECTRONICS.

The poem is comparatively simple in scope. On the stark concrete walls are flashed, in quick succession, unrelated huge colored pictures of life on this planet—the genesis of the earth and the various creatures that populate it. Then man and his accomplishments, down to modern times, are recorded. The pictures, a riot in color, flash by at express speed, often bewilder the onlooker, but they tell a connected story once you get the drift.

But it is the stereophonic sound that is the nucleus of the show. First, there are 400—*four hundred*—loudspeakers, nearly all going simultaneously for most of the performance. The speakers are placed all around the auditorium in

various strategic positions, all of them turned toward the concrete walls on which the sound impinges and from which it is reflected. Placement of the 400 speakers was a long arduous task. The *musique concrète* was recorded on a three-track magnetic tape and can be varied in intensity and quality. Other startling sound effects are produced, from a large console operated by three sound-musician technicians.

The music—if one can call it really music—can best be described as highly sophisticated sound. It comes at you in staccato, often explosive effects. Shrieks, groans, auditorium-shaking, wrenching sounds. Sound flares, sound blobs, driving whistle sounds, rustling broken-glass effects for pianissimos, followed by battering-ram crashing fortissimos. Like the pictorial counterpart of the poem, the music is seldom connected into a musical phrase or rhythm—mostly there are stark concrete staccatos. Often, the intense spine-tingling reverberations overwhelm you as the sound impinges on you from all directions at once, only to numb you in turn with extremely high shrieking, whistling eerie echos.

As man becomes more civilized and his modern inventions are depicted, the *musique concrète* rises to a cacophony of mechanical sounds: harsh grinding metal upon metal, clanking-gnashing gears, shrieking brakes, the elegant click-clack of precision machinery, clock noises in profusion—in fact, every type of industrial sound is woven into a remarkable tapestry of rhythmic poetry of tonal reverberance.

From this wholly inadequate word picture of sound, one might get the impression that the whole performance was only a rendition of jumbled sound. Nothing could be more wrong. The electronic poem is truly a highly coordinated work of art. Nor do the 400 loudspeakers decibellow you out of the auditorium—even when going fortissimo. Here the engineers performed a miracle of sorts.

And while at the end you are wrung acoustically numb, your eardrums were never painfully hurt. For the electronic poem creates a deep emotional effect—it is an experience you will never forget.

The impression on the large audience varies widely. Some people are apparently stunned and leave, talking in subdued whispers. Others are plainly bewildered—some look angered. Some laugh hysterically, others shake their heads. Curiously, according to the director, there has never been any applause *in* the auditorium. The initiates, however, leave wildly enthusiastic and come back several times.

The director reacted favorably to our urgent suggestion to have the Electronic Poem shown in a few selected US cities in specially equipped film houses. We hope that Philips will do it soon. Audio fans are certain to patronize these shows. END

SAPPHIRE vs DIAMOND

How long should a stylus last?

Dear Editor:

In the article, "Hi-Fi Record Care" (RADIO-ELECTRONICS, July, 1958, page 30), the author, Arthur A. Hundley, makes the statement: "As a general estimate, a metal needle should be replaced after about 20 hours of actual use and a sapphire after about 100 hours, and a diamond should last at least 10 times longer that the sapphire."

This statement is in strong contradiction to information given by the better needle manufacturers and by independent critics. For example, in a study entitled *The Wear and Care of Records and Styli* by Harold D. Weiler (Climax Publication Co., 1954), the following statements occur:

"The opinion [of experts] varied. But all were in agreement that a sapphire stylus should be replaced after it had been in use between 10–30 hours on long-playing records. . . . To create a flat on a diamond-tipped stylus which is equal in size to the one shown in Fig. 31 (.00075") the average use required was 143½ hours against 3½ hours for the sapphire under the same test conditions."

According to Mr. Weiler, the following comparison between sapphire and diamond needles resulted from his study:

Flat: (inches)	Sapphire: (Hours)	Diamond: (Hours)	Ratio, Diamond to Sapphire:
.001	7½	307½	41:1
.00125	17	697	41:1
.0075	38	1538	40.5:1

The ratio arrived at by a famous British expert, Stanley J. Kelly, was 42 to 1. In other words, the diamond stylus lasts 42 times as long as a sapphire.

In view of the above, I think it is important to hear Mr. Hundley's explanation of the figures given. If the experts cited above are right—and their observations are backed up by experiments involving thousands of cases—then Mr. Hundley has given your readers misleading information regarding the relative value of sapphire and diamond needles. This information might very well result in spoiling a lot of good hi-fi records by using a sapphire needle long after it was worn to the point where it can damage the grooves of the LP's.

L. E. MADISON

Dusseldorf, Germany

MR. HUNDLEY'S REPLY

(Mr. Madison's letter was referred to Mr. Hundley for his comment, which follows—Editor.)

Dear Editor:

After having read Mr. Madison's letter, I am not sure whether he is disagreeing with the expected life of a sapphire stylus, the ratio between diamond and sapphire life, or both.

It seems like a case of oversimplification to say that "a diamond lasts 42 times as long as a sapphire." Considering the varying qualities available in both types, it does not seem possible that a definite ratio would hold true in every case. The figures are also based on a rather short playing time for the sapphire. In my article, "Hi-Fi Record Care," I stated that "a diamond should last at least 10 times longer than the sapphire." The "10 times" is a minimum, and the statement "at least 10" also includes 42.

The following quote is from *Guide to Audio Reproduction* by David Fidelman (John F. Rider Publisher, 1954) "A 1-mil sapphire stylus should be satisfactory for about 100 to 300 12-inch 33⅓-rpm sides . . . while the diamond stylus should last for about 10 to 20 times longer."

From *The Recording and Reproduction of Sound* by Oliver Read, page 165 (Howard W. Sams & Co., 1952): "The use of sapphire playback styli (needles) is recommended for all types of soft disc materials, due to the ability of the stylus to maintain a correct shape for hundreds of playings."

From *High Fidelity Techniques* by John H. Newitt, (Rinehart & Co., 1953): "The harder points (sapphire, etc.) are usually suitable for 300 to 1,000 plays on an ordinary 78-rpm record and considerably more if used on a vinylite or polystyrene record. . . . A diamond stylus has about 10 times the life of a sapphire."

For the past 5 years I have used a G-E variable-reluctance cartridge (8 grams pressure) equipped with sapphire styli. I have used each stylus about 6 months and each received over 100 hours of wear with no adverse results perceptible. One recording (London LL624) has been played numerous times over the past 5 years and the high-frequency portions do not seem to have been damaged at all. I have owned a copy of Columbia ML 4895 for almost that long, and recently I had a chance to compare it with a new copy. I couldn't tell the difference.

I will agree that replacement before 100 hours of wear might be more desirable because the user would be taking less chances. But considering time, trouble and costs, the longer figure is more desirable for the average hi-fi owner. I appreciate Mr. Madison's interest and do not question Mr. Weiler's results, but one test cannot tell the entire story.

ARTHUR A. HUNDLEY

Franklin Park, Ill.

STEREO PHONO CARTRIDGES

PART II—The cartridges discussed this month include the Duotone ACOS Hi-g; Electro-Sonic C-100 Gyro-Jewel; Fairchild XP-4; General Electric Stereo Classic and Pickering's Stanton 45 x 45 Fluxvalve model 371. All are magnetic types except the Duotone

By JULIAN D. HIRSCH

IN last month's article, a number of low-cost ceramic and crystal stereo cartridges were described. Most of the makers of monophonic magnetic cartridges have also announced stereo models, and it is likely that more will be forthcoming in future months.

As with monophonic cartridges, magnetic stereo cartridges tend to be more expensive than ceramic types. In general, they have higher compliances, lower tracking forces and, in some cases, wider frequency response than the ceramic types.

The following cartridges are listed in alphabetical order by manufacturer's name. All are magnetic, except the piezoelectric Duotone, details on which arrived too late for Part I of this series.

Duotone ACOS Hi-g

The ACOS Hi-g, type GPS80-1, is a piezoelectric stereo cartridge imported from England by Duotone. Its elements are driven by two compliant couplings which form a V, visible in the photograph. The cylindrical stylus bar rests in a notch at the apex of the V. Modulation of either groove wall is transferred by the stylus through the corresponding coupling to one of the elements, leaving the other element unaffected.

Frequency response of the ACOS type GPS80-1 is 20–17,500 cycles within 2 db (referred to the RIAA curve). The nominal output is 1 volt. It is available only with a 0.7-mil stylus, either diamond or sapphire. The compliance is 2×10^{-6} cm/dyne, and recommended tracking force is 6 grams. Channel separation is stated to be a minimum of 20 db through the audio spectrum.

The net price of this cartridge is $12 with a sapphire and $18.75 with a diamond stylus.

Electro-Sonic C-100 Gyro-Jewel

Electro-Sonic Laboratories, who are known for their D'Arsonval-movement moving-coil cartridges, has announced a stereo cartridge employing the same basic type of construction. The ESL cartridges contain a long, narrow coil mounted between the pole pieces of a powerful magnet and pivoted in latex blocks at both ends. In the monophonic cartridges, the stylus drives one end of the coil via a cantilever shoe, rotating it about its long axis. The latex end blocks prevent any appreciable vertical motion, and any which does occur cannot produce electrical output because of the orientation of the coil and the magnetic field.

Applying the same design philosophy to a stereo cartridge has required an ingenious mechanical solution to the requirement of driving two coils at right angles to each other without interaction. The ESL C-100 stereo cartridge contains a miniature gimbal structure, similar to the ones used in gyroscopes, to let the rotor move freely in any plane.

The two coils, each containing 60 turns of wire whose diameter is only one-quarter that of a human hair, are mounted at a 90° angle between a V-shaped pair of pole pieces. A single Alnico V magnet supplies the flux to both sets of pole pieces. Each coil is clamped at top and bottom with latex holding blocks, similar to those used in the ESL monophonic cartridges. At the bottom of each coil is a yoke, identified in Fig. 1 as "universal gimbal fingers."

The stylus mounting shoe is formed into a square frame at its inner end and equipped with four tiny jeweled pivots. The ends of the universal gimbal fingers have small holes which engage these jewels, and the two sets of gimbals interleave to allow independent movement of the two coils. The stylus mounting shoe floats—it is supported only by the jewel pivots and gimbal fingers and ultimately by the latex blocks which clamp the coils.

Fig. 2, which shows the detailed stylus, gimbal and coil assembly, also illustrates the manner in which the modulation of the two groove walls produces independent outputs from the two coils. Modulation of the *inner* groove wall (Fig. 2-a) is coupled

Cylindrical stylus bar transfers stylus movement through two compliant couplings to elements of Duotone cartridge

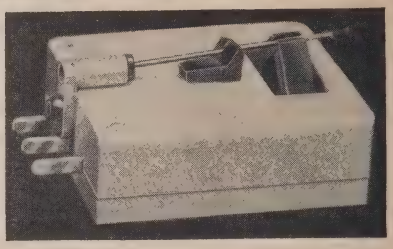
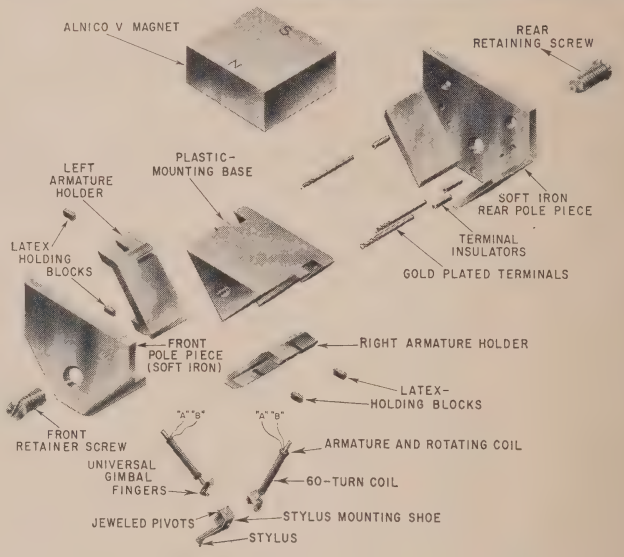


Fig. 1—View of magnet–coil–stylus assembly in ESL C-100 stereo pickup.



directly to coil A, which rotates and produces an electrical output just as a monophonic cartridge would do. The gimbal structure allows the moving system to pivot and, since coil B is constrained from moving along its axis, the stylus assembly is effectively pivoted on the end of the universal gimbal fingers attached to coil B.

Similarly, modulation of the *outer* groove wall (Fig. 2-b) rotates coil B while coil A remains stationary and its universal gimbal fingers serve as pivots for the stylus and coil B. Normally, of course, both groove walls are modulated and the two coils are in complex motion at all times.

The ESL C-100 cartridge is equipped for mounting on ½-inch centers in any standard pickup arm. The coils are internally connected and three terminals are brought out. When playing ordinary monophonic LP records, the series-connected output of both coils is used, which results in the cancellation of the vertical components of the individual coil outputs. The C-100 weighs 25 grams, which is considerably heavier than most other cartridges.

Frequency response of the C-100 is 30–15,000 cycles, within 3 db. Its output is very low (2 mv per channel at a stylus velocity of 10 cm/sec) so a pair of matched transformers (ESL TM100) are provided with each C-100 cartridge. These step up the output some 10 times, which is adequate for any preamplifier.

The vertical and lateral compliance are each 5×10^{-6} cm/dyne, and the recommended tracking force is 2–4 grams. The dynamic mass of the moving system referred to the stylus is 3 milligrams. Channel separation is 20–25 db.

The ESL C-100 Gyro-Jewel cartridge sells for $85, including the TM100 step-up transformers.

Fairchild XP-4

Fairchild had the distinction of marketing the first commercial stereo pickup, the model 603. Since it sold for $250, it understandably did not achieve widespread popularity.

Fairchild now offers the model XP-4 stereo cartridge as well as a modified tone arm (model 282) with wiring for stereo outputs. The internal structure of the XP-4 is illustrated in "How the Stereo Disc Works" by Norman H. Crowhurst, RADIO-ELECTRONICS, July, 1958, page 28. It contains two small moving coils, mounted at right angles to each other in a common magnetic field, and at a 45° angle to the record surface.

The XP-4's coils are connected individually to the four output terminals. This allows complete flexibility in connecting the two outputs for stereo or monophonic reproduction, or for phasing the two outputs at the cartridge instead of at the speaker.

The XP-4 weighs 12 grams, which is the same as many monophonic cartridges including the Fairchild 225

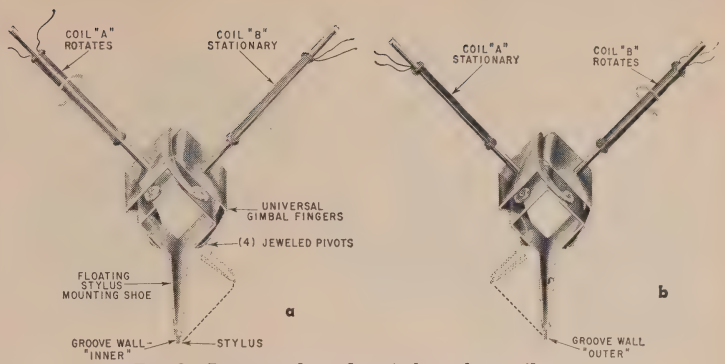


Fig. 2—Diagram shows how independent coil movement is attained through set of universal gimbals.

series. Frequency response is not stated, but the sound quality of each channel is said to approach that of the 225 series. Nominal output is 3 mv per channel at 7 cm/sec recorded velocity, which is about half as much as the Fairchild 225A monophonic cartridge delivers. A transformer, such as the Fairchild model 235, will step up the voltage if the preamplifiers do not have sufficient gain.

The stylus of the XP-4 is a 0.6-mil diamond. The compliance is not stated, but Fairchild states that it will track recorded velocities of 30 cm/sec at 1,000 cycles with a tracking force of 4 grams or less. This implies a rather high-compliance stylus assembly. Rated tracking force of the XP-4 in the 282 arm is 3–4 grams.

Channel isolation is 28 db at 400 cycles. This is one of the better figures claimed for a stereo cartridge.

The XP-4, unlike other current Fairchild cartridges, has an external magnetic field which will exert an attraction for a steel turntable. The manufacturer recommends keeping the cartridge from ¼ to ⅜ inch above a magnetic turntable surface, either by using a foam-rubber pad on the turntable or by leaving three old 12-inch records on the turntable under the one being played.

When connecting the XP-4 to preamplifiers, Fairchild recommends carrying the two outputs through separate shielded cables, keeping the grounds isolated. This prevents the possibility of a ground loop between the two preamps, which can introduce a severe hum problem.

The net price of the Fairchild XP-4 is $79.50. The stereo arm, model 282, sells for $42.50.

General Electric Stereo Classic

General Electric, whose name has become practically synonomous with the variable-reluctance cartridge, has developed a stereo version.

It is available in three models, all of which use the same basic cartridge but differ in stylus dimensions and material. The Stereo Classic, model CL-7, has a 0.7-mil sapphire stylus, and the Golden Classic, model GC-7, has a 0.7-mil diamond stylus. Their performance is identical. A premium stylus assembly is also available for the Golden Classic, with a 0.5-mil diamond and improved performance. When equipped with the 0.5-mil stylus, the cartridge is known as model GC-5.

The frequency response of the GC-7 and CL-7 is 20–17,000 cycles. The output is 6 mv nominal per channel at a stylus velocity of 5.5 cm/sec. The recommended load resistance for flattest response is 100,000 ohms per channel. The minimum load per channel is 47,000 ohms.

Fig. 3 is a cutaway view of the G-E Stereo Classic magnetic cartridge showing its construction. In Fig. 4 the details of how groove modulation is coupled to the cartridge elements are revealed. Modulation is separated into two channels right at the stylus.

The stylus is mounted on a Mu-metal arm suspended between two pole pieces. As you can see in Fig. 4-a, movement in one 45° direction changes the gap in that direction and produces an output from the right-hand coil. At the same time, the gap of the other pole piece does not change and there is no output from the left-hand coil.

Similarly, movement in the other 45° direction (see Fig. 4-c) produces an output from the left-hand coil and none from the right-hand one. Of course, when playing a stereo disc, the complex stylus movement produces an output from both coils.

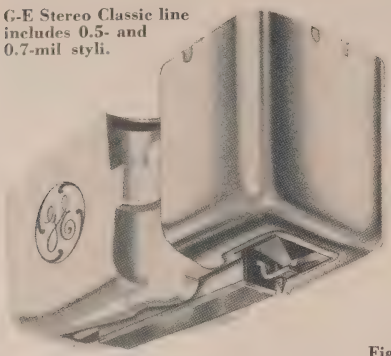
The stylus assembly may be easily replaced by the user. G-E states that the stylus is inserted directly through the armature, which floats in damping cushions. The effective mass of the stylus is approximately 2 milligrams.

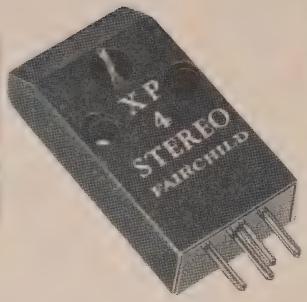
The lateral compliance of the GC-7 and CL-7 is 3×10^{-6} cm/dyne. The recommended tracking force is 3.5 to 7 grams. G-E has also announced the model TM-2G stereo pickup arm, which will accept only G-E cartridges (including the monophonic VR II) to form an integrated system.

Channel separation of the G-E cartridges is nominally 20 db between 100 and 7,000 cycles.

The 0.5-mil diamond stylus used in the model GC-5 has a lateral compli-

G-E Stereo Classic line includes 0.5- and 0.7-mil styli.





(Above) Pickering's Fluxvalve features isolated elements and can be phased at cartridge.

(Left) Fairchild XP-4 is low-cost version of early model 603.

ance of 4×10^{-6} cm/dyne and a vertical compliance of 2.5×10^{-6} cm/dyne. It tracks at 2–4 grams and has a frequency response of 20–20,000 cycles.

The model GC-7, with 0.7-mil diamond, is priced at $23.95, and the model CL-7 with 0.7-mil sapphire sells for $16.95. The model GC-5, with the high-performance 0.5-mil stylus, sells for $26.95. The model GC-5 may be used only in a good pickup arm, while the other two models are suitable for record-changer applications.

The G-E cartridges feature a four-terminal output system, which may be used with separate grounds for the two channels or connected as a three-wire system with a common ground.

Stanton 45X45 stereo Fluxvalve

The Pickering Fluxvalve cartridge is now available in a stereo model (actually in two forms). The model 371 is a variable-reluctance type which will fit any pickup arm with standard ½-inch mounting centers. A cartridge of similar design is also sold as part of the integrated Unipoise pickup, model 196.

The model 371 cartridge weighs 9 grams. Its frequency response is rated as flat within 2 db throughout the stereo recording range (limits not specified). The output voltage is comparable to that of the monophonic Fluxvalve or the G-E magnetic cartridges (approximately 10–20 mv).

The stereo Fluxvalves use the T-Guard replaceable stylus assembly which may be easily removed without tools by the user. They are available only with a 0.7-mil diamond stylus. The compliance of the stylus is not stated.

Recommended tracking force for the model 371 is 3–6 grams. The model 196 Unipoise pickup will track from 2–4 grams. Nominal channel separation is 20 db.

The stereo Fluxvalve cartridges should be terminated in 27,000–47,000 ohms for flattest response. The maximum permissible cable capacitance per channel is 250 $\mu\mu$f, which is equivalent to a 4–6-foot length of the usual shielded cable. Longer lengths will cause a loss of high-frequencies.

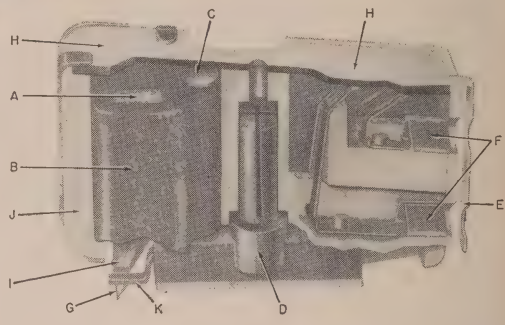


Fig. 3 (right) — Cutaway photo of G-E Stereo Classic cartridge: A—highly permeable laminations. B—Coils for left and right channels. C—Alnico V magnet. D—Stylus channel assembly. E—Ground strap (rear section of mu-metal shield). F—Terminals. G—Stylus jewel. H—Dual mu-metal shield. I—Magnetic pole piece. J—Plastic body. K—Mu-metal stylus arm.

The audiophile net price of the model 371 cartridge is $29.85, and the complete model 196 pickup sells for $59.85.

Summary

Unlike the ceramic stereo cartridges, which are generally cheaper than their monophonic counterparts, magnetic stereo cartridges are appreciably more expensive than their predecessors (with the notable exception of the Stanton).

The overall performance level of the magnetic stereo types seems to be somewhat better than the monophonic ones, especially in regard to stylus compliance. This is, of course, a prime requirement of any stereo cartridge. As nearly as can be judged from the manufacturers' specifications, the magnetic cartridges are somewhat superior to the ceramic types, but the price differential between the better magnetic cartridges and the better ceramic cartridges is large.

The magnetic stereo cartridge situation is still in a state of flux (pun unintentional), and there can be no doubt that we will see a number of new, improved and probably cheaper types in the months to come. The dyed-in-the-wool audiophile who has to keep abreast of the latest developments will probably spend the added amount for the higher performance of a magnetic cartridge, particularly if he is starting an extensive stereo disc collection. On the other hand, it seems likely that the average person, who does not have a full-fledged stereo system at this time but is considering one for the future, will prefer to experiment more economically with a less expensive ceramic cartridge initially.

TO BE CONTINUED

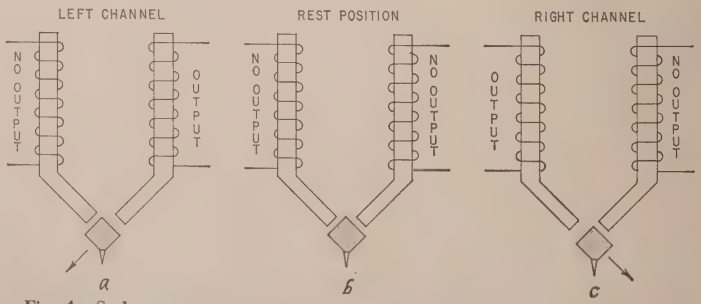


Fig. 4—Stylus movement and voltage output relationship in G-E stereo cartridge: a—45° movement to left; b—rest position; c—45° movement to right.

new STEREO and MONO RECORDS and TAPES

Reviewed by
Chester Santon
Station WQXR
New York City

NOW that more record companies have released stereo discs, the problems of playback can be tackled on a more comprehensive level. A primary question facing the stereo enthusiast is the ability of the stereo disc to stand up under home use. Seeking an informal answer, I set aside a recent stereo record and subjected it to repeated playback. Equipment used included an exceptionally expensive turntable and a hand-made, moving-coil stereo cartridge in its own arm. Stylus pressure was the legal maximum—4 grams. A Glen Gray selection on Capitol stereo disc SW-1055 *(Big Band Stereo)* was selected because it had similar instrumentation throughout, a quiet original surface and a playback volume midway between the higher-level pops and the low-level classical items. The first half of the record band was played repeatedly and a brief sampling of the unused portion was made every 10 plays. First signs of distortion became evident in the brass section after 40 playings. Surface noise showed very slight increase. No cleaning preparations or devices were used before or during the trial run. These results compare quite favorably with monaural record wear on some medium-price equipment. Momentum of progress is sufficient at the present time to solve the remaining problems showing up under home use—warped records and occasional recorded rumble. Unlike tape, stereo on records shows no sign of hesitation.

Muskrat Ramble
Doc Evans and his Dixieland Band
Audiophile Stereo Record AP-56

Arriving in time for the New York High Fidelity Show, the first Audiophile stereo disc has everything it takes to become a star attraction at this year's affair. On top equipment, its frequency range and transient response resemble that of many an average 15-ips master tape. If you design expensive stereo cartridges, demonstrate them or merely listen to them, this is the best Dixieland test record to date.

My Fair Lady
Shelly Manne and His Friends
Stereo Records S-7002

This recording's right channel convinces me that it is possible to engrave on a stereo disc the fundamental lows of a jazz group's string bass. An AKG C-12 condenser mike is used at close range. The confident jazz artistry of drummer Shelly Manne, pianist Andre Previn and bass player Leroy Vinnegar is doubly effective in a very clean stereo recording. Piano is on the left: drums and bass share the right channel. If you prefer closer spacing of instruments, try turning one speaker toward your listening position.

Re-Percussion
Richard Schory conducting Percussive Art Ensemble
Concert-Disc (stereo) CS-21

Concertapes has entered the record field, offering in this stereo release over 100 percussion instruments used with great imagination. All levels of dynamic range are explored in these shimmering original compositions. Exceptional illusion of depth. Any medium able to withstand this onslaught of sound has a secure future.

I'll Remember April
Raoul Poliakin Orchestra with Stereo Chorale
Everest Stereo Record SDBR-1001

This new label is the product of a division of the Belock Instrument Corp., which is entering the recording field with recently designed equipment. The stereo level is similar to that of monaural discs, yet the distortion is below that of many stereo records. Strings, woodwinds and mixed chorus are neatly blended. The stereo tape version (STBR-1001), while superior to most commercial tapes, surpasses this disc only in channel isolation and weight of the lowest bass. Tasteful arrangements of lush mood music.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: *Scheherazade*
Sir Thomas Beecham conducting Royal Philharmonic Orchestra
Angel Stereo Record S-35505

While somewhat less powerful in the climaxes than the monaural version reviewed earlier, the first stereo pressing of this work places Angel at the head of the list in one category. The EMI stereo mike technique offers the widest sweep of unbroken sound in picking up a symphony orchestra. Here, and in the new Rachmaninoff–Ravel piano concerto disc (Angel S-35567), the broad effect is stunning.

STRAVINSKY: *Petrushka*
Ernest Ansermet and L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande
London FFSS Stereo Record CS-6009

Containing more music per side than the London PS-100 reviewed last month, the stereo *Petrushka* does not possess on top equipment all the biting highs and lows found on the monaural disc. However, typical London presence and crisp stereo wipe out most of the loss suffered at the ends of the spectrum. Ideal demonstration of what stereo can do for name artists. Other initial stereo releases such as *Symphonie Fantastique* and *Images* can be instantly recognized as London products.

BERLIOZ: *Requiem*
Hermann Scherchen conducting Radiodiffusion Chorus and Orchestre de l'Opera
Westminster Stereo Record WST-201

The release of long works in stereo is now feasible on the two-channel disc. This composition calls for a tremendous mixed choir, orchestra, four brass bands and eight pairs of kettledrums. Recorded in Paris in the Chapel of the Hôtel des Invalides, the scene of the work's first performance in 1837, the cathedral acoustics alone place it above the recent Vanguard stereo *Requiem*. Excellent separation of the brass bands spaced apart by Berlioz in the *Tuba Mirum*. The most ambitious project so far available on stereo discs.

The Magic Islands
Alfred Newman orchestra and Ken Derby Singers
Decca Stereo Record DL-9048

Just about every Hollywood sonic resource has been marshaled for this stereo impression of the Hawaii celebrated in song. The deep whistle of the arriving ocean liner, the cries of gulls, the surf heard throughout the album are all set in deep space that should enhance the performance of medium-price stereo units.

Taboo
Exotic Sounds of Arthur Lyman
HI FI Record (stereo) R-806

This disc demonstrates that any novel percussion instrument found in today's Hawaiian sphere of sound can be transferred to stereo disc at high level and minimum distortion. The wide frequency range helps in spotting the location of the conch shell, guido, tymbali, boobams, congas, bongos and a half-dozen conventional percussion units. A different demonstration item.

The Reiner Sound
Fritz Reiner conducting Chicago Symphony Orchestra
RCA Victor Stereo Record LSC-2183

The monaural edition of this recording was praised in the July issue. Stereo provides the basic advantage of panoramic spread. Unfortunately, the excellent audio quality in monaural has been sacrificed with the range of dynamics suffering the greatest loss.

Introduction to Stereo
Westminster Stereo Record WSS-1

These 12 samples of Westminster's disc stereo range from classical to pops with a few sound effects along the way. More convincing sound effects may be found on the Capitol and London stereo sampler discs. The popular excerpt featuring the Latin rhythms of Ralph Font's orchestra exhibits the best sound.

Destination Moon
Heinz Sandauer conducting Omega Orchestra
Omega Stereo Tape ST-3015
(7-inch; playing time 40 min. $14.95)

Without stereo, this one would never get off the ground. Leith Stevens composed this score in 1950 for a science-fiction film depicting a flight to the moon. The music might have been written yesterday. Details include an orchestral countdown and widely separated tonal effects of varied intensity to suggest outer space. The stereo record makes the same flight on less financial fuel.

Invitation to Roseland
Wendell Tracy and His Orchestra
Concertapes (Stereo) 24-6
(7-inch; playing time 29 min. $11.95)

Better sound here than usually found on dance tapes carrying labels of greater fame. Exceptionally wide frequency response—about 20% more highs than typical production runs. Lows, too, are cleaner. Solid work by the Tracy band sews up a neat bundle.

Oklahoma!
George Feyer at The Piano
RCA Victor Stereo Tape APS-145
(7-inch; playing time 14 min. $6.95)

In his debut on the RCA label, George Feyer's famous keyboard style is examined under new closeup. On stereo equipment of good presence, the listener shares the piano bench as Feyer personalizes seven tunes from the *Oklahoma!* score.

The Mighty Wurlitzer and the Roaring Twenties
Leonard Leigh, Organist
RCA Victor Stereo Tape CPS-137
(7-inch; playing time 26 min. $10.95)

This full-voiced theatre organ is now housed in the studios of station KSTP in Minneapolis. Controlled studio acoustics and wide-range pickup by recording engineer John Norman of RCA's Chicago crew. Tape's inherent ability to carry a heavy burden of sound still makes it the ideal medium for organ work.

Note: Records below are 12-inch LP and play back with RIAA curve unless otherwise indicated.

Cook's Tour of High Fidelity
Cook 1079

Here is an opportunity to A–B the sound of solo instrument recorded under two different methods. The first involves the conventional use of master tape. The second technique bypasses tape and the sound of a violin is fed directly to the master disc. Slight improvement is apparent but hardly enough to overthrow the current tape method. The pianist on the record, Lee Hambro of the WQXR staff, tells me that his solo was recorded directly to master disc from a garden apartment studio scarcely larger than the piano.

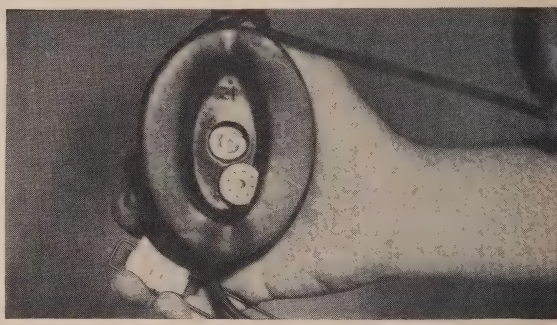
Star Dust
Pat Boone With Orchestra and Chorus Conducted by Billy Vaughn
Dot DLP-3118

One of the last strongholds of the monaural disc may be the popular vocalist. Dot Records lavishes great care and skill miking its most valuable property, Pat Boone. His 45-rpm records have adhered to technical specifications far above those of the typical devices used in playing them. Judicious use of echo chamber on voice provides excellent illusion of depth when fed to two channels. END

Name and address of any manufacturer of records mentioned in this column may be obtained by writing Records, RADIO-ELECTRONICS, *154 West 14 St., New York 11, N.Y.*

what's new?

ELECTRONIC EARMUFFS which use sound to destroy unwanted noises have been developed by the Army and RCA. The experimental earphones create artificial silence by the use of a miniature microphone which creates a second noise, just as loud but 180° out of phase. When the two sounds meet in the earcup, they cancel each other, muffling a loud roar to a whisper. Developed to aid communication in the roar of combat, they are based on experiments conducted by RCA Laboratory's Dr. Harry F. Olson, described in RADIO-ELECTRONICS, August, 1954. The earphones are used with an inverter and amplifier unit which can be miniaturized to fit in a soldier's pocket.



POCKET PHONOGRAPH with no turntable is being manufactured in England by Camp Bird Industries and is scheduled to be available in this country. The entire unit, when folded, measures 4 x 8 x 2 inches, weighs 2 pounds. It plays LP and 45-rpm records. The pickup arm is part of the case and the on–off switch is activated by moving the arm into playing position. The unit contains its own printed-circuit transistor amplifier and a 6-volt motor. It is designed for 30 hours of continuous operation on a single set of batteries.

"HIGHWAY IN THE SKY" is delineated on the cathode-ray screen of a new air navigation instrument aimed at making flying almost as simple as driving a car. Inventor George H. Balding adjusts the pilot model of this visual flight-orientation device which relieves the pilot of watching a vast array of instruments. It provides a well-defined "ribbon," clear as a section of highway, along which the pilot directs his ship. Line across the center is a permanent horizon; actual horizon (gray tone) shows plane is banked slightly to left. The round dots represent terrain and their distance apart tells height above the earth's surface. The device will be produced by Kaiser Aircraft & Electronics Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.

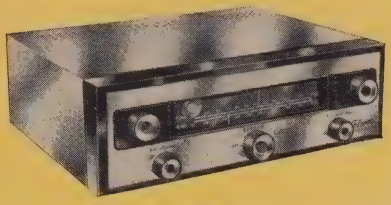
Wide World Photos

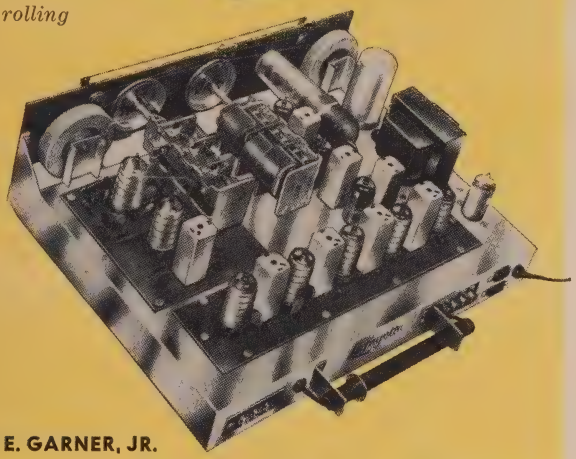
NO ELECTRICITY? TRY KEROSENE. A transistor radio is operated by power from a thermopile in an oil lamp in the course of developmental work on devices to produce electricity from heat at Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, Netherlands.

Courtesy Philips Technical Review

STEREO TUNER features MULTIPLEX OUTPUT

An AM–FM tuner that won't have to be replaced when multiplex gets rolling





By LOUIS E. GARNER, JR.

WITH the development of a practical disc stereo system, there has been a noticeable resurgence of interest in stereophonic sound among audiophiles, experimenters, good music lovers, and, for the first time, an awakening of interest in stereo on the part of the general public. Stereo has played a prominent part in audio shows across the nation and is receiving more and more mention in the popular press as well as on radio and television.

This is quite natural, for once an enthusiast has set up his basic two-channel stereo system to play discs or tapes, all he needs to receive stereophonic broadcasts is the proper type of radio tuner(s).

Since the broadcast of stereophonic program material requires the simultaneous use of at least two separate channels, such broadcasts, in the past at least, have used entirely distinct radio channels; for example, an AM and a FM, two AM or two FM channels. An FM channel and the audio carrier of a TV channel, or some similar combination, has also been used. Such a system is wasteful of the radio spectrum. After all, essentially the same material is broadcast, even though two complete channels are occupied.

Multiplex FM broadcasting

A comparatively new system for broadcasting stereo program material has been undergoing experimental tests for some time. Known as *multiplex* FM broadcasting, this system permits a *single* FM station to broadcast two or more independent programs. (See "Multiplexing and You," by Don Lewis in RADIO-ELECTRONICS, October, 1957.)

For some time, various FM stations have been permitted to increase their revenue by offering a "commercial music" service to paying subscribers. To broadcast general programs while, at the same time, offering a background music service to restaurants, hotels and other firms, the stations employed a technique called the *simplex* system.

In operation, the FM station broadcasts a general musical program interspersed with commercials, news and similar vocal announcements. Subscribers to the music service are supplied with specially designed FM receivers, and the stations use an ultrasonic control signal to cut out the unwanted vocal messages.

On Dec. 31, 1953, the FCC proposed a new system for handling the distribution of background music to paying subscribers by FM broadcast stations. Known as the *multiplex* system, it lets a single FM station broadcast two (or more) *different* types of program material over a single channel without interference.

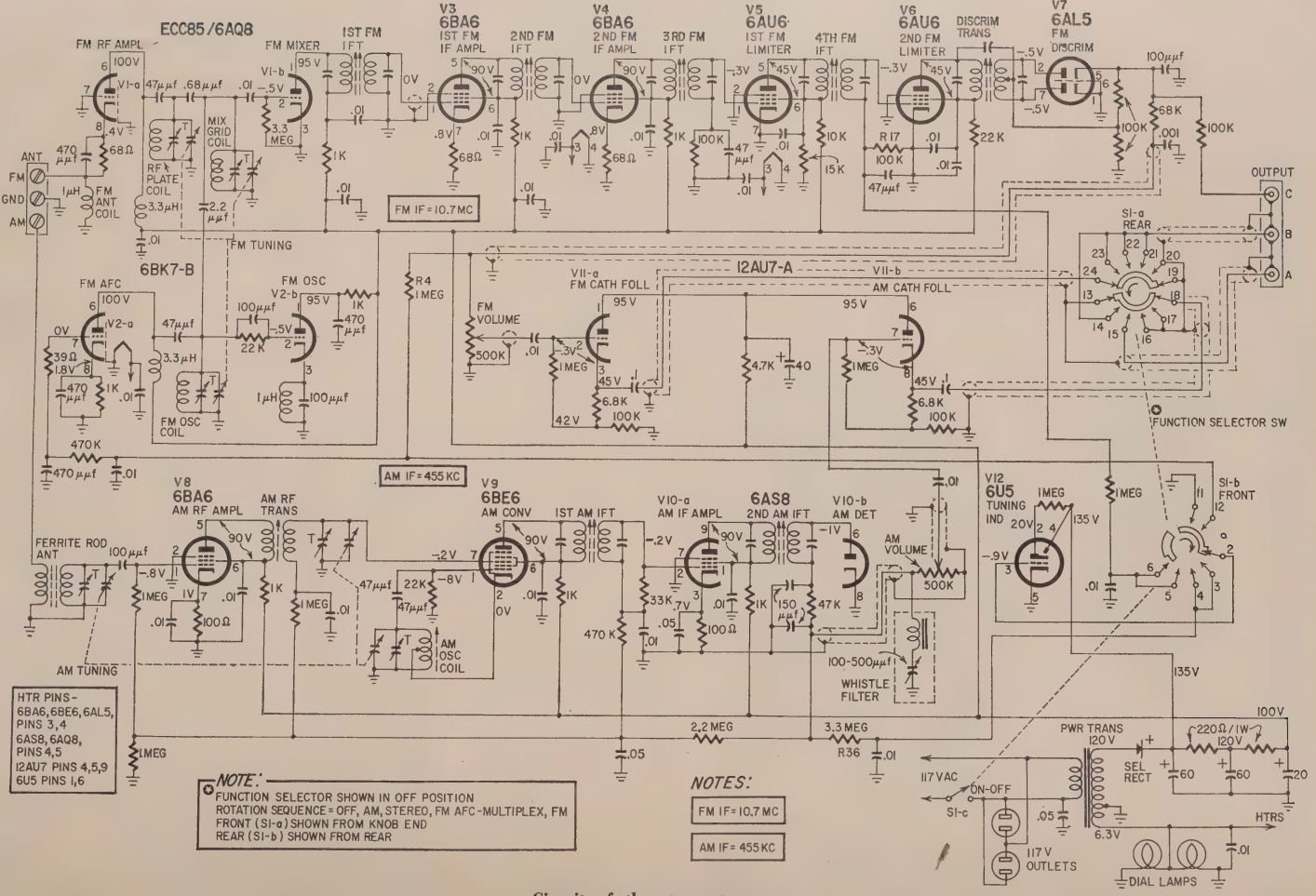
In the multiplex system, the station's carrier is modulated in conventional fashion with regular material. Simultaneously, however, the carrier is modulated with a high-frequency *subcarrier*. This subcarrier, in turn, is frequency-modulated with the special program material—be it commercial-free background music or the second channel of a stereo program.

After arguments had been presented for and against the proposed system, it was decided that the multiplex method made more efficient use of the available radio spectrum, and the FCC permitted FM broadcast stations distributing background music to switch over to the multiplex system, with the proviso that all FM stations distributing such programs were to have shifted to the multiplex system by March 31, 1958. A number of individual stations, with a large investment in the now-obsolete simplex equipment, have been granted extensions past this deadline. However, by the end of 1958 all FM stations distributing commercial music should be using the multiplex system.

Since this system lets a single FM station broadcast two or more types of material, it is ideal for stereophonic programs. Naturally, a number of the stations which had experimented with stereo broadcasts in the past wanted to try this new method. As a result, the FCC has granted permission to individual stations to use the multiplex system for broadcasting stereo programs on an *experimental basis*. In the future, the use of this system will probably increase and one day we may find that *all* stereo programs are broadcast with the multiplex technique.

According to current FCC regulations, the instantaneous frequency of the FM subcarrier must be not less than 20 nor more than 75 kc away from the assigned carrier frequency. As long as it stays within these limits, the individual station is not required to use a specific subcarrier frequency. Most FM stations use subcarriers between 30 and 65 kc.

In many cases, a "standard" FM tuner *cannot be modified to receive multiplexed FM programs*. Many older FM tuners, for example, do not have the if bandwidth needed to pass the high-frequency subcarrier signals with-



Circuit of the stereo tuner.

out appreciable attenuation. In others, the modulated subcarrier which carries the special program material (second stereo channel, for example) is filtered out by the receiver's de-emphasis network.

A stereo-engineered tuner

The KT-500 stereo tuner, a new general-purpose hi-fi tuner recently introduced in kit form by Lafayette Radio (165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.), is designed specifically to receive both "conventional" stereo broadcasts using separate AM and FM channels and the newer multiplex FM stereo programs (when used with a basic adapter). This tuner kit incorporates several interesting design and construction features.

Since the KT-500 has adequate bandwidth and a signal takeoff point ahead of its de-emphasis network (see circuit diagram), the only accessory needed to receive multiplex FM programs with it, whether the second channel of a stereo broadcast or commercial-free background music, is a multiplex adapter.

Basically, a multiplex adapter consists of a high-pass filter, one or more high-frequency amplifiers, one or more broad-band circuits tuned to the subcarrier frequency, an FM detector whose center frequency is that of the subcarrier and, in some cases, one or more audio amplifier stages with, perhaps, a cathode-follower output stage. Generally, a multiplex adapter will include its own power supply and volume control.

To receive multiplex programs with the KT-500, the multiplex adapter is simply connected to output jack C, and the FUNCTION SELECTOR switch is set either to the FM AFC-MULTIPLEX or FM positions. The audio signal obtained from the adapter is connected to a standard audio amplifier and loudspeaker system. If stereo programs are to be received, the signal from the multiplex adapter is connected to one channel of a stereo audio system, while the output signal obtained from output jack B is connected to the other audio channel.

Unfortunately, multiplex adapters are not commercially available at the time of writing. There are several reasons for this.

Current multiplex service, except for those stations experimenting with stereo, is confined essentially to FM stations broadcasting commercial-free background music on their subcarriers. Such stations lease the necessary multiplex receivers to the firms or individuals subscribing to their music service.

While a number of FM stations across the nation are broadcasting the second channel of a stereo program on a multiplexed subcarrier, there has not, as yet, been any standardization as to subcarrier frequency. In some cases, the subcarrier may have a frequency of around 40 kc; in others, 50 or 60 kc. Until there is a general agreement as to the subcarrier frequency to be used for stereo, it will be difficult for a manufacturer to offer a suitable adapter. However, as soon as multiplex stereo programming passes from an experimental to a regular service, there will probably be a standardization to one or two subcarrier frequencies. At that time, a number of firms will probably offer suitable adapters. Of course, the skilled experimenter can have a good deal of fun assembling his own!

Circuit description

Basically, the KT-500 consists of separate high-quality AM and FM tuners assembled on a single chassis with a common power supply. Thus, the AM and FM sections may be operated either independently or together, and the instrument may be used as an AM tuner, an FM tuner, as a stereophonic AM–FM tuner or as a FM multiplex tuner.

AM section: Covering the AM broadcast band (530–1650 kc), the tuner's AM section employs conventional circuitry, including a tuned rf amplifier, a converter, an if amplifier, a diode type second detector and a cathode-follower output stage. A 10-kc whistle filter reduces the effects of adjacent-station interference.

FM section: Designed to use an external antenna, this section covers the FM broadcast band (88–108 mc) and has adequate bandwidth for the reception of the high-frequency subcarriers used in multiplex stereo and background-music broadcasting. The unit has sufficient sensitivity to provide 30-db quieting with a 2-μv input signal.

Common circuits: The tuning indicator tube, V12, and the FUNCTION SELECTOR switch, S1, are common to both the AM and FM sections. S1 has five positions—OFF, AM, STEREO, FM AFC-MULTIPLEX and FM. The spst power switch is ganged to it and is open when S1 is in its OFF position. In all other positions, the power switch is closed.

When S1 is in the AM position, the AM audio output signal obtained from V11-b is applied to output jack B and the AM avc control voltage obtained through R36 is applied to V12's grid. The 6U5's "eye" closes as AM stations are tuned in. On individual stations, closure is maximum when the station is properly tuned. On stronger local stations, the "tuning eye" may overlap slightly.

The AM avc connection to the tuning indicator remains unchanged when S1 is switched to the STEREO position. However, the AM audio output signal is transferred to output jack A, while the FM audio output signal from V11-a is applied to output jack B.

When S1 is switched to the FM AFC-MULTIPLEX or FM positions, the FM audio output signal remains connected to output jack B, while the dc signal obtained from the FM second limiter's grid resistor (R17) is applied to tuning indicator V12 in place of the AM avc voltage. With this connection, the tuning eye closes as various FM stations are tuned in. Again, on individual stations, closure is maximum when the station is properly tuned. In the FM position, the afc voltage supplied through R4 is shorted to circuit ground, disabling the afc circuit and making it easier for the operator to tune in weaker FM stations in close proximity (channel-wise) to stronger ones.

A single ac-operated power supply, controlled by the ON–OFF switch, furnishes heater and B-plus voltages for the entire tuner. Dc voltages are supplied to the entire instrument at all times, even when the FUNCTION SELECTOR switch is in the AM or FM positions. This insures a steady drain on the power supply and hence better voltage regulation.

Special features

Aside from a design permitting reception of multiplex FM broadcasts when used with a suitable adapter, the KT-500 tuner has a number of other interesting construction and design features not usually found in moderately priced tuner construction kits. One of these is the 10-kc whistle filter in the AM tuner section. Another is the relatively low B voltage (100). This minimizes the chance of component breakdown due to excessive dc voltages and thus insures longer service life for coupling and bypass capacitors.

To minimize the chances of trouble when the tuner is wired by a less advanced worker, the critical FM front-end and if circuits are assembled on etched-circuit boards. In addition, all coils and if transformers furnished with the kit are prealigned. Only a slight touchup for peak performance is needed when the instrument is assembled.

The assembled tuner can be used with any hi-fi system which includes an amplifier and speaker. Of course, for stereo reception a dual-channel hi-fi installation—one having two independent amplifiers and speakers—is needed. With separate volume controls for both the AM and FM sections, it is a comparatively simple task for the operator to achieve proper balance when receiving "conventional" stereo programs (those broadcast over AM and FM stations simultaneously). END

SPECIFICATIONS

Model KT-500 AM–FM Stereo Tuner Kit

AM SECTION

- Frequency coverage: 530–1650 kc
- Sensitivity: 5 μv
- Selectivity: 8-kc bandwidth, 6 db down
- Image rejection: 30 db
- IF rejection: 50 db
- Frequency response: 20–5,000 cycles, $\pm$ 3 db
- Harmonic distortion: under 1% for up to 80% modulation
- Output: cathode follower; level approximately 1 volt on average signal

FM SECTION:

- Frequency coverage: 88–108 mc
- Sensitivity: 2 μv for 30-db quieting
- Selectivity: 200-kc bandwidth, 6 db down
- Image rejection: 40 db
- IF rejection: 70 db
- Frequency response: 20–20,000 cycles, $\pm$ ½ db
- Harmonic distortion: under 1%
- Output: cathode follower; level approximately 1 volt for 30% modulation, 2.5 volts for 100% modulation

A tenth of a volt tuning sensitivity from an electron-ray-tube tuning circuit which can be used with FM discriminators or balanced ratio detectors

Sensitive FM Tuning indicator

By DARWIN H. HARRIS

THIS circuit was developed for accurately tuning a ratio detector with a narrow linear range. The sensitivity is about 0.1 volt, using a high-mu triode to drive a 6AF6-G electron-ray tube.

The 6SF5-GT is biased so the shadow is exactly closed with zero input signal. A negative voltage (from mistuning) causes an overlap of the lighted segments, and a positive voltage results in the shadow opening. Over a small range, the segment angle, either overlap or shadow, varies linearly with the applied signal. The indicator is equally adaptable to a discriminator or a *balanced* ratio detector.

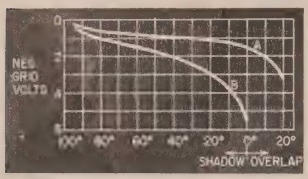


Fig. 1—Eye response; grounded cathodes, 190 volts B-plus. Curve A for 6SF5-6AF6. Curve B for 6E5.

Originally I used a 6AL7-GT indicator tube. This is an ingenious device but, because of the small pattern and some edge fuzziness, its sensitivity is low.

When the tube wore out, I tried to develop a more sensitive electron-ray circuit to replace the 6AL7-GT hookup and give improved performance.

A 6E5 biased to eye closure was first. Unexpectedly, its sensitivity was very low and I almost dropped the eye-tube idea right then. Happily, the project was continued long enough to check the performance of a 6SF5–6AF6 combination. With grounded cathodes, negative voltages were applied to the indicator's grid and the resulting shadow angles measured, using two straightedges and a protractor. The experiment was repeated with a 6E5 for comparison. Fig. 1 shows the results in terms of shadow angle vs negative grid volts.

The marked curvature in the 6E5 line near 0° apparently indicates a moderate remote-cutoff grid design in its triode section. The 6SF5–6AF6 graph is nearly linear at this point, the curvature in the overlap region being caused by the eye-tube characteristic.

My indicator arrangement

When the circuit was set up in final form (Fig. 2), with bias adjusted to close the eye, angles were measured as before, this time using voltages of both polarities. The graph (Fig. 3) shows somewhat less sensitivity than before, but is remarkably linear over a range of about ±1-volt input signal. The slope is about 22° per volt. Since a change of 1° or 2° is discernible, sensitivity is better than 0.1 volt.

The eye of an electron-ray tube is closed when the shadow-control electrode is held at a certain fraction of the target voltage. The ratio is the same at all target levels. (The fraction was measured as 0.63 on the 6AF6-G, target 100 to 250 volts.) Thus the basic sensitivity is greater at low target voltages.

A shadow appears and increases to about 100° as the control electrode is decreased from the critical value, while the lighted sectors overlap up to about 25° when the electrode exceeds critical. The light emission varies directly with the target level, but operation is possible at less than 100 volts. In practice,

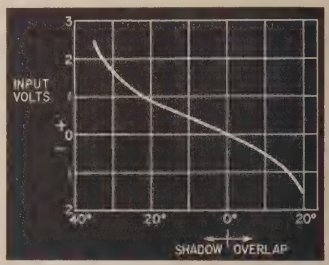
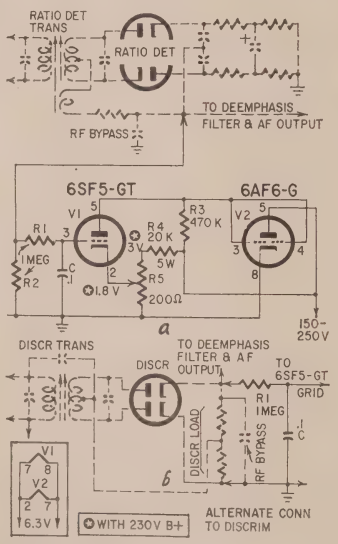


Fig. 3—Eye response of the 6SF5-6AF6 circuit. 1 megohm in series with grid, B-plus 160 volts.

the shadow electrode voltage is always controlled by a triode dc amplifier, which may be considered as the lower half of a voltage divider, the plate load (0.5 or 1 megohm) being the upper half.

The triode might be biased in the grid or cathode circuit to close the eye, but, as the former has several disadvantages, cathode bias is used. Self-bias causes a loss of sensitivity because of feedback. To minimize feedback, the steady current through the potentiometer (R5) is made much larger than the plate current and the cathode then remains constant as the grid varies. Surprisingly, the bias setting never needed adjustment, as long as the same tubes were used. Thus a resistor with screw-clamp slider could be used for R5.

The connection to a discriminator is made at the audio output point or directly to the load resistor. For use with a ratio detector add a 1-megohm resistor to ground at the connection point for grid leak. This lowers the detector output slightly, but is otherwise harmless. Incidentally, the ground point of a balanced or symmetrical ratio detector is midway between the diodes.



R1, 2—1 megohm
R3—470,000 ohms
R4—20,000 ohms, 5 watts
R5—pot, 200 ohms
All resistors ½-watt 10% unless noted
C—0.1 μf
V1—6SF5-GT
V2—6AF6-G
Sockets, octal (2)
Miscellaneous hardware

Fig. 2—The two-tube indicator circuit hooked up: a—to balanced ratio detector; b—to discriminator.

The control electrodes of the 6AF6 may be joined (as shown) but as the two sections may not be exactly the same, the correct bias setting for one will not be right for the other. One electrode could be left open (eye wide open) or joined to the target, or it could be made part of a separate indicator system to read limiter input voltage, for example. In the latter case, a triode-connected 6K7 or 6SK7 would be advisable for remote-cutoff action.

The 6SF5-GT in the present circuit can be replaced by any other high-mu triode if desired—particularly the miniature 6AV6. I used a small chassis for the 6SF5, mounted on the tuner chassis, with a cable for connections between the triode and eye tube. The only "trouble" found in several years of use is the *normal* gradual dimming of the eye tube. It should be replaced every 2 years, but in dim light can be kept longer.

Other circuits

It is interesting to survey briefly various other meterless FM tuning aids. The popular 6AL7-GT is described in the Sylvania tube manual and the hookup is discussed in detail by Keim[1]. A biased 6E5 similar to the circuit treated here is illustrated by Kiver[2]; it seems to have been designed for *low* sensitivity. Kiver also figures an elaborate "balanced-rectifier indicator" applicable only to discriminators[3]. The input of a biased 6E5 is derived from a duo-diode network so arranged that detuning in *either* direction opens the eye. The basis is that the ends of the discriminator load resistor are positive with respect to the center.

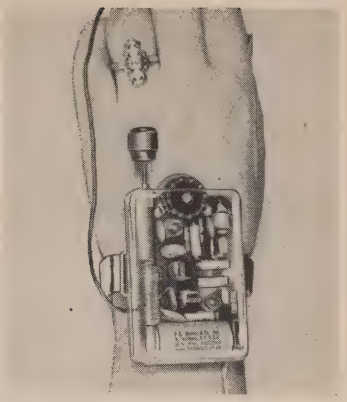
In an audible-alarm type described by Smith[4], the output of a noise generator (a blocking-transformer oscillator) is applied to the tuner's antenna lead, and the resulting hash is tuned out. This one is adapted to ratio detectors only.

Sonocraft's neon-tube indicator is simple but not exactly sensitive[5]. An NE-51 between the plates of a 6J6 having one grid grounded and the other connected to the tuner is lighted when the latter goes sufficiently positive or negative. Since firing an NE-51 requires about 60 volts across it, and assuming a gain of 20, a 3-volt operating signal, or a total range of 6 volts, is predicted. A test I made (B-plus 300 volts, other values as published) gave 3.6 volts for the strike, off at 2.9 volts. (A 12AX7 required 1.8 and 1.4 volts, respectively.) The same article includes a British circuit which employs a neon tube in series with each plate of a 12AX7. The neons remain lighted throughout the tuning range, but are unequally bright except at the center point. END

References

[1] L. B. Keim, "FM Tuning Indicator," *Audio Engineering*, September, 1948.
[2] Milton S. Kiver, *F-M Simplified*, 2nd edition, 1951, page 187 (D. Van Nostrand Co., N. Y.).
[3] Ibid., page 190.
[4] Warren J. Smith, "FM Tuning Aid," RADIO-ELECTRONICS, November, 1956, page 127.
[5] "FM Tuning Indicator," Question Box. RADIO-ELECTRONICS, February, 1956, page 125.

RADIO on your WRIST



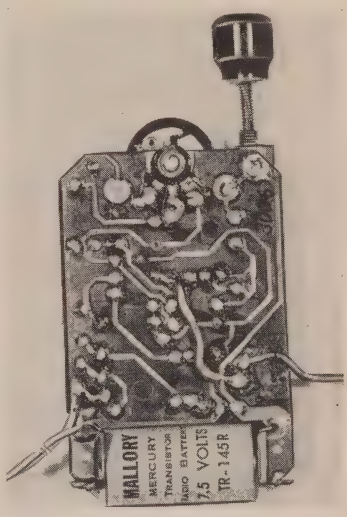
WITH the growth of transistor popularity and techniques, radios have steadily grown smaller. The new, portable transistor models easily slip into a pocket or purse.

The other day something even smaller and more portable than usual was brought into the RADIO-ELECTRONICS office. It is a three-transistor radio that you wear on your wrist, very reminiscent of the experimental job the Signal Corps made a few years ago, or the one popularized by Dick Tracy. Attached to an expansion band, the type found on some wristwatches, the 2¾ x 1¾ x ¾-inch receiver is truly a wristwatch radio. Its 2½-ounce weight is hardly noticeable. And you don't need a long external antenna.

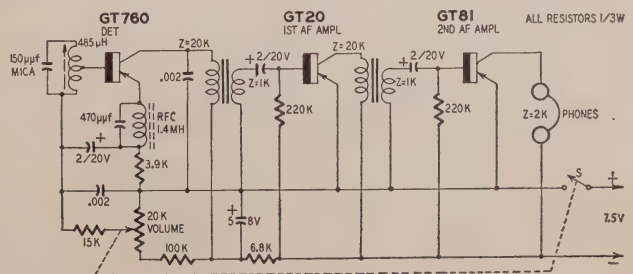
The unit can be purchased in kit form or factory-wired. It is produced by Barlowe Electronics, Bethpage, N. Y. The only tool needed to assemble it is a low-wattage soldering iron. This is made possible through the use of a printed-circuit board and easily attached components. Resistors, capacitors, transistors, transformers and coil leads slip into prepunched holes in the circuit board. A touch of solder and the part is fixed in place.

A regenerative detector feeds a transformer-coupled two-stage audio amplifier operated in a common-emitter circuit. The circuit provides a sensitivity of 200 μv per meter and an output of 2.5 mw. No antenna is needed, unlike most crystal and one-transistor receivers. A GT760 acts as the detector and GT20 and GT81 transistors fill out the audio stages.

A 7.5-volt Mallory mercury battery powers the radio. As the receiver draws only 4.5 ma, battery life is likely to be long. A hearing-aid type earpiece provides private listening. END



This printed-circuit board makes construction easy.

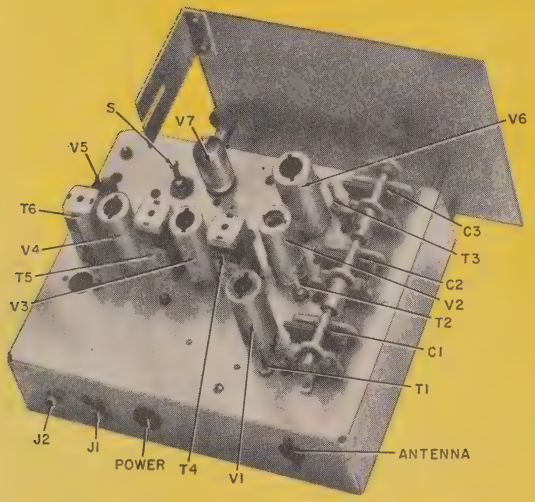


Circuit of the regenerative receiver.

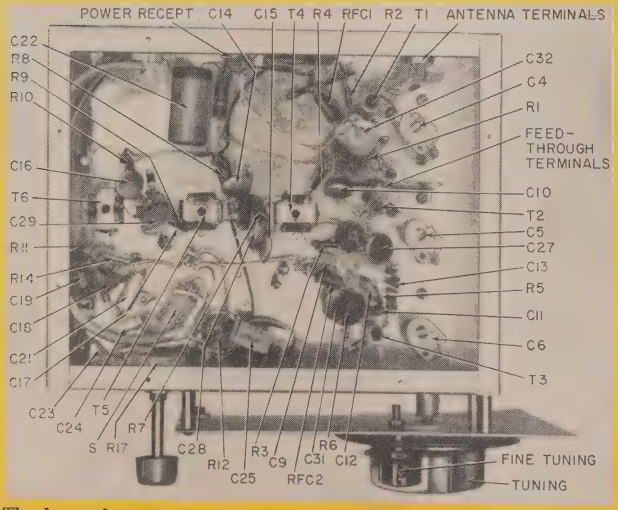
Sweet FM Tuner

Seven-tube unit is easy to build and align. Pulls in stations more than 50 miles distant

By DUANE H. SWEET



Top view of the tuner. Rf and if sections are perpendicular.



The large chassis makes crowding unnecessary.

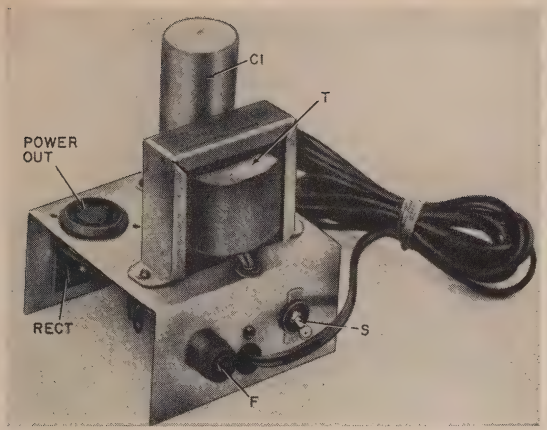
POOR AM reception prompted the design and construction of this FM tuner. How it was developed need not be discussed. Only information needed to build a similar unit is presented.

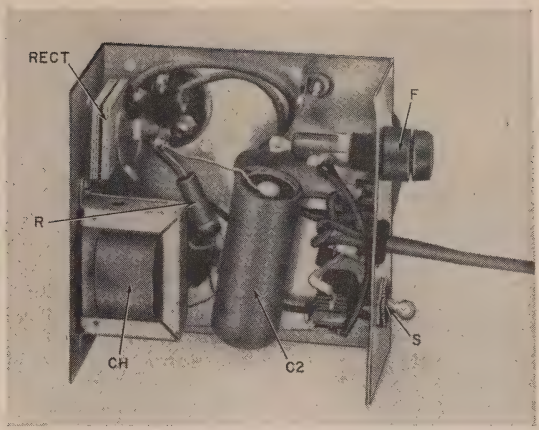
A pentode rf amplifier and a separate grounded-plate Hartley oscillator feed a triode mixer, giving a very good signal-to-noise level (Fig. 1). The if strip is made up of stable 10.7-mc amplifiers of straightforward design. Detection is handled by a balanced ratio detector which has excellent symmetry and is easy to align. To isolate the LEVEL control from the connecting cable and amplifier input impedance, a cathode follower was added. Avc was considered unnecessary and, since drift is negligible, afc is not included.

Assembling the tuner

A T-type construction is used, with the if strip perpendicular to the rf section on a 7 x 9 x 2-inch chassis. Three Hammarlund MC-20-S capacitors are ganged with solid brass couplings for rigidity. The terminals on the capacitors are clipped off and new ones soldered on. They project down through ½-inch holes drilled in the chassis directly under the capacitor terminals. Two aluminum shields, one between the rf and mixer coils and the other between the oscillator and mixer coils, prevent interaction and allow all three coils to be mounted in the same plane.

The if strip is in a straight line perpendicular to the rf section and slightly offset to the rear of the chassis with respect to the mixer tube, keeping the plate lead short and direct. The detector and cathode follower are brought forward on the chassis to keep them near the volume control so high-impedance leads are short, preventing hum pickup. The output coupling capaci-





The power supply (left) on its tiny chassis. (right) Parts are kept to a minimum. You can use a three-section electrolytic and save still more room.

tor (C25) may be omitted if there is a capacitor in the amplifier input.

RFC1 and 2 are 0.8 μh, approximately, and can be purchased commercially or made by close-winding 25 turns of No. 26 or 27 enameled wire on a 1-watt 47,000-ohm resistor and connecting the two in parallel. All other coils are available commercially. I have found that the rf coils can be purchased from most supply houses, even though they may not be listed in the catalogs.

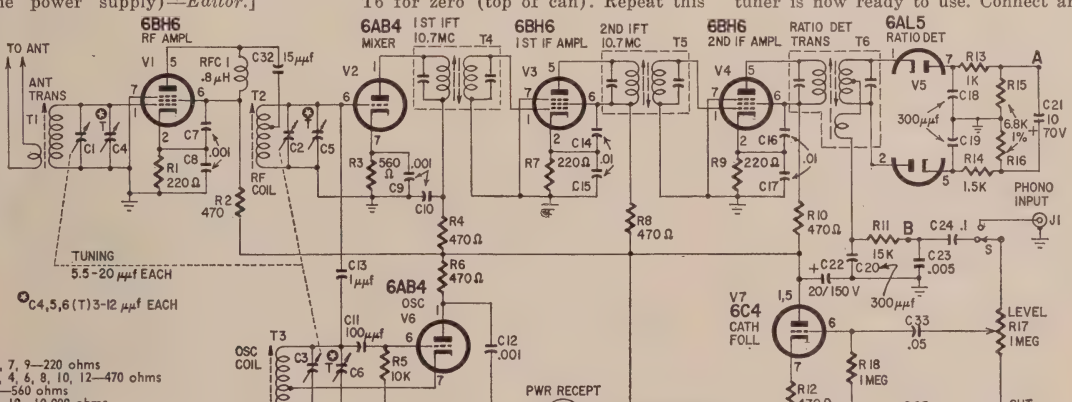
[The author's unit uses a power receptacle. For safety this should be a chassis-mounted plug (on the tuner, not the power supply)—*Editor.*]

Receiver alignment

Alignment is not difficult if you have an rf signal generator and a vtvm. This is true, to a great extent, because the coils are all wound commercially. Remove the oscillator tube and, with the generator set to 10.7 mc, apply an unmodulated signal from mixer grid to ground. The vtvm is set to measure a small dc voltage from point A to ground. Adjust the primary and secondary of T4, T5, and the primary of T6 (bottom slug) for maximum indication. Change the vtvm from point A to point B and adjust the secondary of T6 for zero (top of can). Repeat this procedure with the lowest generator output that will give about a 1-volt deflection on the vtvm.

Replace the oscillator tube and turn the tuning capacitor all the way out. Set the generator at 108 mc and apply to the antenna terminals. The vtvm should be between point A and ground. Adjust C6, C5 and C4, in that order, for maximum indication.

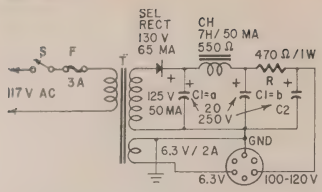
Close the tuning capacitor and set the generator for 88 mc. Adjust T1, T2 and T3 for maximum indication. Repeat rf adjustment with the generator set to give a 1-volt reading on the vtvm. The tuner is now ready to use. Connect an



R1, 7, 9—220 ohms
R2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12—470 ohms
R3—560 ohms
R5, 19—10,000 ohms
R11—15,000 ohms
R13—1,000 ohms
R14—1,500 ohms
R15, 16—6,800 ohms, 1%
R17—pot, 1 megohm, audio taper
R18—1 megohm
All resistors ½-watt 10% unless noted
C1, 2, 3—tuning capacitor; 5.5-20 $\mu\mu$f (3 Hammarlund MC-20-S or equivalent, ganged)
C4, 5, 6—trimmers, 3-12 $\mu\mu$f, NPO ceramic
C7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 26, 27, 31—.001 μf, ceramic disc or mica
C11—100 $\mu\mu$f, NPO ceramic disc
C13—1 $\mu\mu$f
C14, 15, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30—.01 μf ceramic disc or mica
C18, 19, 20—300 $\mu\mu$f, ceramic disc or mica
C21—10 μf, 70 volts, midget electrolytic
C22—20 μf, 150 volts, electrolytic
C23—.005 μf, 150 volts
C24, 25—0.1 μf, 150 volts
C32—15 $\mu\mu$f, ceramic or mica (Author used trimmer in photo to determine correct value)

C33—.05 μf
J1, 2—phono jacks
RFC1, 2—0.8 uh (Miller 6175 or equivalent)
S—spdt toggle
T1—antenna transformer, 88-108 mc (Miller 1447 or equivalent)
T2—rf coil, 88-108 mc (Miller 1448 or equivalent)
T3—oscillator coil, 88-108 mc (Miller 1449 or equivalent)
T4, 5—10.7-mc if transformers (Miller 1463 or equivalent)
T6—ratio detector transformer, 10.7 mc (Miller 1465 or equivalent)
V1, 3, 4—6BH6
V2, 6—6AB4
V7—6C4
Chassis, 7 x 9 x 2 inches
Miscellaneous hardware

Fig. 1—Circuit of the Sweet tuner. Note heaters of tubes V1 through V6 are bypassed.



R—470 ohms, 1 watt
C1—20-20 μf, 250 volts, electrolytic
C2—20 μf, 250 volts, electrolytic
CH—7 henrys, 50 ma, 550 ohms (Stancor C-1707 or equivalent)
F—3 amps
RECT, selenium, 130 volts, 60 ma
S—spst toggle
T—power transformer: primary, 117 volts; secondary, 125 volts, 50 ma; 6.3 volts, 2 amps (Stancor PA-8421 or equivalent)
Chassis, to suit
Miscellaneous hardware

Fig. 2—Selenium supply provides power for the tuner.

antenna and power supply and let it go.

With a pair of rabbit ears on top of my cabinet, I can get all the New York stations (30 air miles), four Philadelphia stations (56 air miles) and all the local New Jersey stations.

The tuner illustrated is shown for layout reference only and is not to be

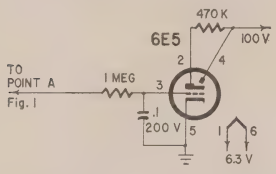


Fig. 3—Tuning-eye circuit gives a visual indication of proper tuning.

mistaken as a finished project. Dials and cabinets can be purchased or constructed according to individual tastes.

My amplifier had enough reserve power to run the tuner, which requires 20 ma at 100 volts and 1.2 amperes at 6.3 volts. For those who need a power supply, the values and schematic are shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows a tuning-eye circuit that can be added to the set. END

"He was checking the TV antenna, but he'll be right with us."

SERVICE MAKES SALES

How important is service—and that forgotten man, the service technician? The rash of sensationalized articles "exposing" technicians as incompetents and crooks is one proof, though a negative one, of the increasing importance of the man who keeps the home tubes burning.

It now appears that the "serviceman-will-gyp-you" articles may have run their course. A more positive recognition of the importance of service is reflected in the lead article of a recent issue of the influential *Wall Street Journal*. The article specifically deals with home appliance servicing, but its comments and conclusions are perhaps even more valid in the TV–radio–hi-fi field where service is more important because more of it is required.

Ever conscious of the balance sheet, the *Wall Street Journal* cites specific examples of appliance retailers whose profits have soared—despite the current cutthroat competition in consumer goods—because of their new emphasis on good and competent service.

"In the competitive times existing today," Frigidaire general manager Herman F. Lehman is quoted, "service becomes a bigger and more important asset than ever before." These examples are cited to show the new stress on service as an instrument for profit and goodwill:

To insure expert repair jobs, some stores—such as Ace Washer & Dryer Co. of Chicago—are now specializing on repairs of certain appliances only, switching from the jack-of-all-trades approach. To make sure that each technician does know his stuff about the appliances that he does service, Ace keeps them in shop training for about a year before letting them make home calls. The company's appliance sales are 20% ahead of last year.

Many dealers are now relying on technicians to supply leads on sales prospects. Frank Kirby of Anniston, Ala., estimates he made 35 major appliance sales last year resulting from tips turned in by his technicians.

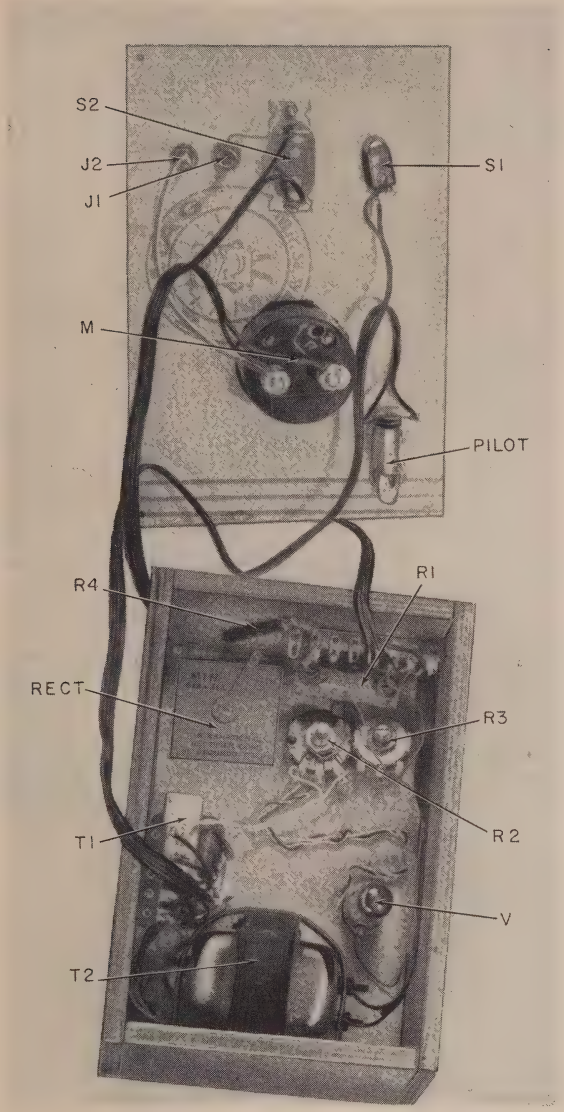
Manufacturers are stepping up their aids to technicians. Service manuals for new models are being rushed to dealers and technicians, instead of straggling along six months or so after the models are out. The *Journal* gives these examples of how appliance makers are also stepping up service training:

Norge is going to spend $35,000 on repair training this year, a 40% increase over 1957, and has opened a new school in River Grove, Ill. Frigidaire will have 30 appliance repair training centers and is increasing its appliance training manpower by 15%. Sears Roebuck has boosted the minimum training requirement for its 7,500-man service force from 2 to 4 hours a month.

Manufacturers are now speeding deliveries of replacement parts to distributors. Westinghouse, G-E and Hotpoint now use computers to get orders filled in less than half the time formerly required.

The new recognition of the technician's vital role is summed up this way by the *Wall Street Journal:*

"Even where appliance sales have been especially hard hit by recession layoffs, advocates of increased service report they're doing better than competitors who offer little or no repair service. . . . Dealers who play down the importance of service these days do so at some peril." END



Lifting off the front panel shows how the author mounted parts inside the wooden cabinet.

approximately 10–100 μf. For accurate calibration, you will need either high-capacitance oil capacitors or electrolytics whose capacitance has been checked recently on a conventional capacitance bridge. New electrolytics will have more or less capacitance than their ratings indicate, but they will suffice for a useful calibration if, for instance, you try several 50-μf units before determining the 50-μf point on the meter.

The first step in calibration is to set R3 to its maximum value. Then turn the unit on without any electrolytic connected, and depress the spring-return test switch. Holding this down, adjust R2 until the meter current is just cut off. Excessive drive can ruin linearity, even here! If the meter reads full scale for all positions of R2, reverse the leads to one of the windings on one of the transformers. Adjust R3 so the meter reads full scale for 100 μf. Then use the standard capacitors to determine the intermediate points.

If a capacitor gives no reading do not hold test switch S2 down for more than a few seconds, since a direct short will overload the rectifier. Also be sure to observe correct polarity.

This instrument should make a welcome addition to your test equipment. You probably have enough parts lying around to throw together a breadboard model. Why not try it right now? END

NEXT MONTH

LOW-FREQUENCY AUDIO OSCILLATOR

Covers the range that the common ones can't reach — from approximately 3 to 30 cycles. By Tom Jaski.

INSTALLING COMMERCIAL ANTENNAS

First of a series on the special problems of antennas for multiple installations, the staff of Scala Engineering discuss Yagis and dipoles from the installer's viewpoint.

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Relays are extremely important in the growing industrial service field, and are even invading that of TV and auto radio. J. A. McRoberts covers both the theoretical and practical aspects.

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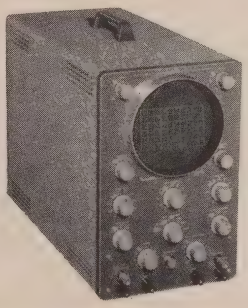

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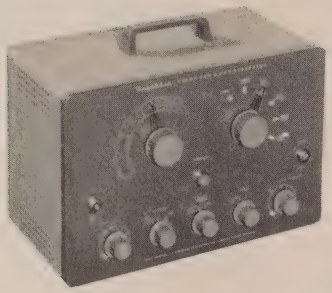
GENERAL PURPOSE 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

For servicing and routine laboratory work this fine kit is a favorite with technicians throughout the country. It incorporates many extras not expected at this low price. Features wide vertical amplifier frequency response, extended sweep generator operation, and improved stability. Frequency response of the vertical amplifier is within ± 3 db from 4 CPS to 1.2 mc. Vertical sensitivity is .09 volts RMS per inch at 1 kc. Sweep generator functions reliably from 20 CPS to over 150 kc. A modern etched circuit board is featured for high stability and reduces assembly time considerably. Standard components are mounted on this board with each position clearly marked preventing wiring errors. Both vertical and horizontal amplifiers are push-pull types. Uses a 5BP1 CRT. Provision for external or internal sweep or sync, built in 1 V peak-to-peak reference voltage and calibrated grid screen. An adjustable "spot shape" control is provided to insure a sharp trace. Input to the vertical amplifiers is through a step attenuated, frequency compensated circuit. The OM-3 is an extremely versatile instrument and has a multitude of practical uses in electronic testing fields. Particularly useful in alignment of television receivers, for testing audio amplifiers and circuits, and checking the quality of modulated RF signals in Ham Radio transmitters. Shpg. Wt. 22 lbs.

Equip Your Service Bench...



HEATHKIT CD-1 **$59.95**

COLOR BAR AND DOT GENERATOR KIT

Colored television is now a reality and as the number of these sets increase the need for a reliable service instrument is apparent. Nothing on the market . . . in this type of generator has as many features as the CD-1 at such a tremendous price saving. This unit combines two basic color service instruments, a color bar generator, and white dot generator in one versatile portable unit which has crystal controlled accuracy and stability for steady locked-in patterns (requires no external sync leads). Color receivers converged with the CD-1 will still be converged properly on a television program from the station. The 13-tube circuit has been carefully laid out for ease of assembly and provides choice of six different patterns. Produces white-dots, cross hatch, horizontal and vertical bars, ten vertical color bars, and a new shading bar pattern for screen and background adjustments. Variable RF output on any channel from 2 to 6. Positive or negative video output, variable from 0 to 10 volts peak-to-peak. Crystal controlled sound carrier with off-on switch. Voltage regulated power supply uses long-life silicon rectifiers. Kit includes three crystals and test lead, plus an information packed instruction manual covering convergence, and screen and background adjustments of a color TV set. Compare with other generators on the market and you will see that this instrument is loaded with extras and top quality all the way through. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

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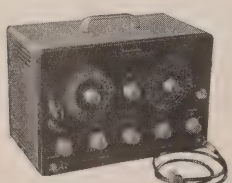
★ CRYSTAL CONTROLLED ACCURACY
★ CHOICE OF 6 DIFFERENT PATTERNS



HEATHKIT TS-4A **$49.50**

For fast, easy alignment of TV sets

HEATHKIT AG-10 **$49.95**

Sine and square waves for countless uses

HEATHKIT MM-1 **$29.95**

High accuracy in a portable meter

HEATHKIT M-1 **$17.95**

An all-round meter of many uses

TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

This generator has many special design features for flexible, easy operation and reliability. The all-electronic sweep circuit insures stability and covers 3.6 mc to 220 mc in four bands. Sweep deviation is controllable from 0 to 42 mc. Crystal and variable marker oscillators are built in. Crystal (included with kit) provides output at 4.5 mc and multiples thereof. Variable marker provides output from 19 to 60 mc on fundamentals and from 57 to 180 mc on harmonics. Effective two-way blanking and phasing control also provided. A truly outstanding number of features at a tremendous price saving. Shpg. Wt. 16 lbs.

SINE-SQUARE GENERATOR KIT

High quality sine and square waves are produced by this generator over a wide range. Frequency response is ±1.5 db from 20 CPS to 1 mc on both sine and square waves, with less than .25% sine wave distortion, 20 to 20,000 CPS. Output impedance is 600 ohms on sine wave and 50 ohms on square wave (except on 10 volt range). Square wave rise time less than .15 microseconds. Five-position bandswitch—continuously variable tuning—shielded oscillator circuit—separate step and variable output attenuators in ranges of 10, 1 and .1 volts with extra range of .01 volt on sine wave. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

20,000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

This meter is ideal for use in field applications where accuracy is important. Employs a 50 ua 4½" meter, and features 1% precision multiplier resistors for high accuracy. Requires no external power for operation (batteries supplied). Sensitivity is 20,000 ohms-per-volt DC and 5,000 ohms-per-volt AC. Measuring ranges are 0-1.5, 5, 50, 150, 500, 1500 and 5,000 volts AC and DC. Measures direct current in ranges of 0-150 ua, 15 ma, 150 ma, 500 ma and 15 a. Resistance multipliers are x 1, x 100 and x 10,000 Covers -10 db to +65 db. Batteries and test leads are also included with this kit. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

HANDITESTER KIT

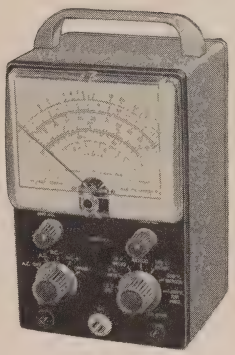
Small enough to carry with you wherever you go, this fine handitester is ideal for use in portable applications when making tests away from the work bench or as an "extra" meter in the service shop, when the main instruments are occupied. The combination function-range switch simplifies operation. Measures AC or DC voltage from 0-10, 30, 300, 1000 and 5000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0-10 ma and 0-100 ma. Ohmmeter ranges are 0-3000 and 0-300,000. Top quality precision components employed throughout. Very popular with home experimenters and electricians. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

with Low-Cost Dependable Heathkits

HEATHKIT

ETCHED CIRCUIT VTVM KIT

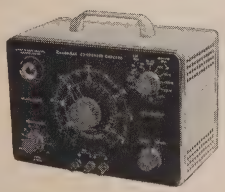
The fact that this instrument is outselling all other VTVM's says a great deal about its accuracy, reliability, and overall quality. The precision and quality of the components used in this VTVM cannot be duplicated at this price through any other source. Its attractive appearance as well as its performance will make you proud to own it. A large 4½" panel meter is used for indication, with clear, sharp calibrations for all ranges. Front panel controls consist of a rotary function switch and a rotary range selector switch, zero-adjust and ohms-adjust controls. Precision 1% resistors are used in the voltage divider circuit. An etched circuit board is employed for most of the circuitry, cutting assembly time and eliminating the possibility of wiring errors. It also assures duplication of laboratory instrument performance. This multi-function VTVM will measure AC voltage (RMS), AC voltage (peak-to-peak), DC voltage and resistance. There are 7 AC (RMS) and DC voltage ranges of 1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500 and 1500. In addition there are 7 peak-to-peak AC ranges of 0-4, 14, 40, 140, 400, 1400 and 4,000. Seven ohmmeter ranges providing multiplying factors of x 1, x 10, x 100, x 1000, x 10 k, x 100 k and x 1 megohm. Center scale resistance readings are 10, 100, 1000, 10 k, 100 k ohms, 1 megohm and 10 megohms. A zero-center scale db range is also provided. Battery and test leads included with kit. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.



HEATHKIT V-7A **$25.95**

World's largest selling VTVM kit

★ LARGE EASY-TO-READ 4½" 200 UA METER
★ 1% PRECISION RESISTORS EMPLOYED FOR HIGH ACCURACY

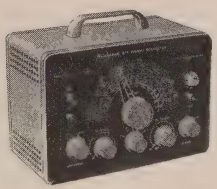


HEATHKIT C-3 **$19.50**

Checks all types of condensers accurately

HEATHKIT T-4 **$19.95**

Locate faults quickly by tracing signals



HEATHKIT SG-8 **$19.50**

Easy-to-build—prewound and calibrated coils

CONDENSER CHECKER KIT

Check unknown condenser and resistor values quickly and accurately. Capacity measurements are made in four ranges of .00001 mfd-.005 mfd; .001 mfd-.5 mfd; .1 mfd-50 mfd; 20 mfd-1,000 mfd. Checks paper, mica, ceramic, and electrolytic condensers. Leakage test provides switch selection of five polarizing voltages, 25 volts to 450 volts DC to indicate condenser operating quality under actual load conditions. Electron beam "eye" tube indicates balance and leakage. A spring return test switch automatically discharges condenser under test and eliminates shock hazard to the operator. Measures resistance from 100 ohms to 5 megohms in two ranges. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

VISUAL-AURAL SIGNAL TRACER KIT

Here is a brand new signal tracer completely redesigned with compact dimensions and new circuit layout. Features built-in speaker and electron beam "eye" tube for signal indication and a unique noise locator circuit. Ideal for use in AM, FM and TV circuit investigation. RF and audio inputs are provided in one convenient probe with switch on probe to select either input. Useful for checking microphones, phono cartridges, record changers, tuners, etc. Makes a handy substitution speaker for servicing TV sets at the shop. Transformer operated for safety and high efficiency. Complete with test leads and informative construction manual. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

Save valuable time in aligning RF tuned circuits of all kinds with this easy-to-use kit. Also a quick way to trace signals in faulty RF, IF and audio circuits. Designed for general service applications the SG-8 covers 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals in five bands, and from 110 mc to 220 mc on calibrated harmonics. The entire oscillator circuit is built on a special sub-chassis, using prewound and calibrated coils. No further calibration is required so it is ready to use as soon as construction is completed. RF output is in excess of 100,000 microvolts, controlled by both step and continuously variable controls. Complete with output cable and instructions. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

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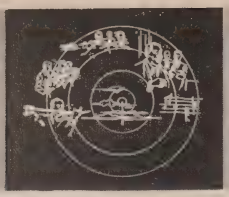
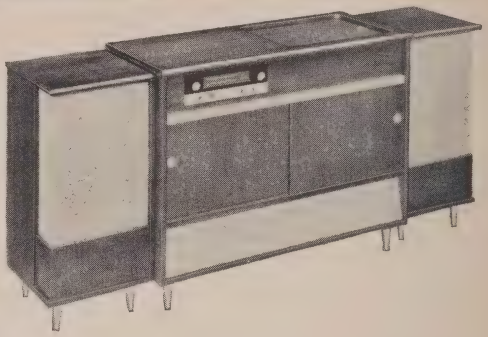


Enjoy Rich 3 Dimension Sound...

Beautifully Styled with Plenty of Room for the Most Complete Stereo System

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING MODELS:
Model SE-1B—Stereo Equipment Cabinet (birch)
Model SE-1M—Stereo Equipment Cabinet (mahogany)
$149.95 ea.

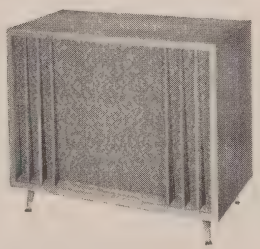
Model SC-1BR—Stereo Wing Speaker Enclosure (birch—right end)
Model SC-1BL—Stereo Wing Speaker Enclosure (birch—left end)
Model SC-1MR—Stereo Wing Speaker Enclosure (mahogany—right end)
Model SC-1ML—Stereo Wing Speaker Enclosure (mahogany—left end)
$39.95 ea.



STEREO EQUIPMENT CABINET KIT

Imagine! . . . Stereophonic sound in your own home. This superbly designed cabinet holds all of your hi-fi stereo equipment and lends striking elegance to your living room. The attractive gold and black panels, trim and hardware brilliantly highlight the overall effect. Rich toned grille cloth, flecked in gold and black, complement the cabinet. The unit has ample room provided for an AM-FM tuner, tape deck, stereo preamplifier, amplifiers, record changer, record storage and speakers. Beautifully grained ¾" solid core Philippine mahogany or select birch plywood is used for construction. The top features a shaped edge and sliding top panel for easy access to the stereo tape deck and stereo preamplifier. Sliding doors are employed for convenient front access to the changer and record storage compartment. All parts of the cabinet are precut and predrilled for simple assembly. The speaker wings and center cabinet may be purchased separately if desired. Note: the kit is delivered equipped with panels precut to accommodate Heathkit components and also blank panels to cut out for your own equipment. Measurements of the individual component areas follow: tape deck and preamplifier area 20¾" L. x 17¾" W. x 10" D., record changer area 21" W. x 16" D. x 9⅜" H., record storage area 22⅝" W. x 14½" H. x 12½" D., speaker wing area (inside) 14" W. x 29½" H. x 15¾" D., AM-FM Tuner area 20½" W. x 5¼" H. x 14" D., amplifier (2 areas) 15¼" W. x 10¾" H. x 13¼" D.

Model HH-1B Birch
Model HH-1M Mahogany
Now only **$299.95** each



The Same Superior Performance At a New Low Price

HEATHKIT SS-2 **$39.95**

OPTIONAL LEGS EXTRA

Economical Hi-Fi For Your Home

"LEGATO" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

The increasing sales of the Legato has made more economical quantity production possible so we are passing the savings on to you by offering you this magnificent speaker system at a reduced price. Truly a "queen" among hi-fi speaker systems, the Legato was specially designed to meet and surpass the most stringent requirements of high fidelity sound reproduction. Two 15" Altec Lansing low frequency drivers cover frequencies of 25 to 500 CPS while a specially designed exponential horn with high frequency driver covers 500 to 20,000 CPS. A unique crossover network is built in making electronic crossovers unnecessary. Internal reflections are absorbed by splayed back panel and a 3" fiber glass lining. The Legato emphasizes simplicity of line and form to blend with modern or traditional furnishings. Cabinet construction is ¾" veneer surface plywood in either African mahogany or white birch and measures 41" L. x 22¼" D. x 34" H. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Shpg. Wt. 195 lbs.

"BASIC RANGE" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

True high fidelity performance at modest cost make this basic speaker system a spectacular buy for any hi-fi enthusiast. The amazing performance of this popular kit is made possible by the use of high quality speakers in an enclosure specially designed to receive them. The cabinet is a ducted port bass reflex type enclosure 11½" H. x 23" W. x 11¾" D. It features an 8" mid range woofer to cover 50 to 1600 CPS and a compression-type tweeter with flared horn covering 1600 to 12,000 CPS. Both speakers are by Jensen. The adjustable flared tweeter horn allows speaker to be used in either upright or horizontal position. The cabinet is constructed of ½" veneer surfaced plywood suitable for light or dark finish of your choice. All wood parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Shpg. Wt. 25 lbs.

Attractive brass tip accessory legs convert SS-2 into attractive consolette. Legs screw into brackets provided. All hardware included. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs. No. 91-26 $4.95

with a Heathkit Stereo System

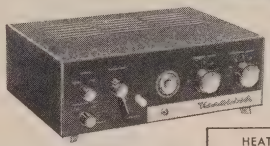
HEATHKIT

HIGH FIDELITY TAPE RECORDER KIT

Popular request for high quality, low cost tape recording and playback facilities have prompted the addition of this fine unit to our line. The TR-1A provides monaural record /playback with fast forward and rewind functions. Incorporates separate erase and combination record /playback heads. Two speeds, 7½ and 3¾ IPS, are selected by changing belt drive. Flutter and wow are held to less than 0.35%. Frequency response at 7½ IPS ±2.0 db 50-10,000 CPS, at 3¾ IPS ±2.0 db 50-65,000 CPS. The extremely simple mechanical assembly is ideally suited to kit construction. One control lever selects all functions on deck, greatly simplifying operation. Mount in vertical or horizontal position. The model TE-1 record /playback tape preamplifier, supplied with the mechanical assembly, provides NARTB playback equalization. A record interlock prevents accidental tape erasure. Recording level is indicated by a 6E5 "magic eye" tube. A two-position input selector switch provides for mike or line input. Separate record and playback gain controls. Filament balance control allows adjustment for minimum hum level. Cathode follower output from playback channel is approximately 600 ohms impedance. Two circuit boards are used for easy assembly. Templates and instructions are provided to cut out panels for mounting. Overall dimensions of tape deck and preamp are 15½" W. x 13½" H. x 8"D. Signal-to-noise ratio is better than 45 db below normal recording level with less than 1% total harmonic distortion. (Tape mechanism not sold separately.) Shpg. Wt. 22 lbs.

TAPE RECORDER ELECTRONICS KIT

The model TE-1 Electronics Kit can be purchased separately to replace the electronics in your present tape recorder, or used in addition to it for stereo playback of pre-recorded tapes where a second playback channel is required. Circuit may be modified for use with different head types. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.

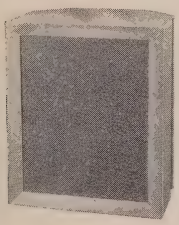


HEATHKIT TR-1A **$99.95**

(Includes tape deck, tape recorder electronics, mike and roll of tape.)

Make Your Own Home Recordings

HEATHKIT TE-1 **$39.95**

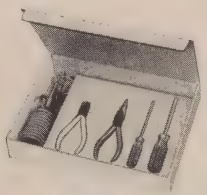


HEATHKIT SS-1B **$99.95**

Fill out the Hi-Fi Range of Your SS-2 Speaker

HEATHKIT SW-1 **$24.95**

Save Time Rewinding Tape



HEATHKIT TK-1 **$9.95**

All The Tools You Need For Building Heathkits

"RANGE EXTENDING" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

This is not a complete speaker system in itself, but is designed to extend the range of the SS-2. The SS-1B uses a 15" woofer and a small super tweeter to supply the very high and very low frequencies to fill out the response of the basic SS-2. The SS-2 and SS-1B when used together, form an integrated four speaker system. The SS-2 and SS-1B combination provide an overall response of ± 5 db from 35 to 16,000 CPS. The kit includes circuit for crossover at 600, 1600 and 4,000 CPS. Impedance is 16 ohms and power rating is 35 watts. A control is also provided to limit output of super tweeter. The handsome cabinet measures 29" H. x 23" W. x 17½" D. Constructed of beautiful ¾" veneer surface plywood. Complete step-by-step instructions make this kit easy to build. No woodworking experience required. Shpg. Wt. 80 lbs.

"SPEEDWINDER" KIT

This handy device leaves your tape recorder free for operation while it rewinds tape at the rate of 1200' in 40 seconds. Prevents unnecessary wear to the tape and recorder by eliminating wear against guides and heads. It will handle up to 10½" tape reels as well as 800' reels of 8 and 16 millimeter film. A very useful aid to operators of movie projection equipment. The Heathkit Speedwinder features an automatic shutoff which prevents whipping of tape when it has rewound. A manual shutoff is also provided. An automatic braking device is built in for protection against power failure. Driven by a heavy duty four pole motor. Handsome cabinet is constructed of furniture grade plywood. Step-by-step instructions are provided to make this kit easy to assemble even by one with no experience. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

COMPLETE TOOL SET

A clear illustration of just how easy Heathkit building is. The pliers, diagonal sidecutters, two screw drivers and soldering iron are all the basic tools you need for building practically any Heathkit. Pliers and sidecutters are equipped with insulated rubber handles. The American Beauty soldering iron has a replaceable tip to facilitate cleaning. All the tools are of top quality case hardened steel for rugged duty and long life. With these simple, inexpensive tools in your hand you need not be afraid to tackle the most elaborate kit. The manual included with this handy kit provides you with many useful tips on the use and care of your tools. It shows the all important step of making proper solder connections. A truly worthwhile investment for the beginner in electronic kit building. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

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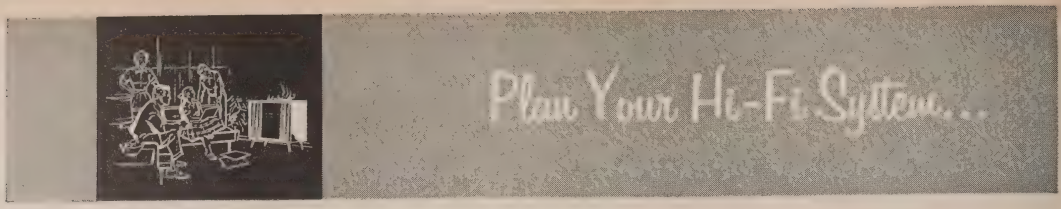


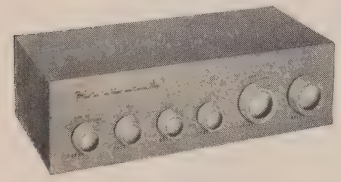
HEATHKIT SP-2 **$56.95**

Model SP-1 (monaural) $37.95
Model C-SP-1 (converts SP-1 to SP-2) $21.95

Control both stereo channels simply and conveniently

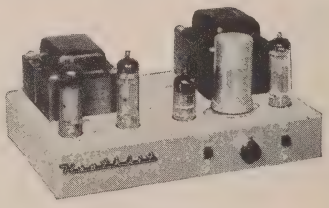
MONAURAL-STEREO PREAMPLIFIER KIT

This expertly designed preamplifier provides all the controls required for either standard monaural (single channel) or stereo (dual channel) sound reproduction. Features building block design . . . you can start with a basic preamplifier and add a second channel for stereo later on, without rewiring. Second channel plugs in for fast conversion. The complete model SP-2 (stereo) features twelve separate inputs, six on each channel with input level controls. Six dual-concentric controls consist of: two 8-position selector switches, two bass, two treble, two volume level and two loudness controls, a scratch filter switch and a 4-position function switch (separate on-off switch). The function switch provides settings for stereo, two-channel mix, channel A or B for monaural use. Inputs consist of tape, mike, mag phono and three high-level inputs. Tape input has NARTB equalization and input selector provides for RIAA, LP, 78 record compensation. EF86 tubes are used in the input stages along with hum balance controls to assure low hum and noise. Two cathode follower outputs with level controls provided in addition to two separate tape outputs for stereo recording. A remote balance control with twenty feet of cable allows balancing the stereo system from listening position. Construction is greatly simplified through the use of two printed circuit boards (one in each channel) and encapsulated printed circuits. The beautiful vinyl clad steel cover has leather texture in black with inlaid gold design. Built-in power supply.



HEATHKIT WA-P2 **$19.75**

Finger-tip controls for your operating convenience



HEATHKIT UA-1 **$21.95**

A low cost versatile performer

"MASTER CONTROL" PREAMPLIFIER KIT

Designed as a control center for basic amplifiers the WA-P2 provides you with true high fidelity performance for the finest audio systems. Five switch-selected inputs accommodate a record changer, tape recorder, AM-FM tuner, TV receiver, microphone, etc., each with level control. Provision is also made for a tape recorder output. Ideal for "remote" installations, the WA-P2 features a low impedance cathode-follower output circuit allowing greater length of output lead. Full frequency response is obtained within ±1½ db from 15 to 35,000 CPS and will do full justice to the finest available program sources. Equalization is provided for records through separate turnover and rolloff switches for LP, RIAA, AES, and early 78's. A special hum balance control allows setting for minimum hum level. Power for operation is required from basic amplifier or external source. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

"UNIVERSAL" 12-WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

A true high fidelity performer in every sense of the word, the UA-1 makes an ideal basic amplifier for any hi-fi system and is a perfect addition to gear your present hi-fi system for stereo sound. Uses 6BQ5/EL84 push-pull output tubes for less than 2% harmonic distortion throughout the entire audio range (20 to 20,000 CPS) at full 12 watt output. The on-off switch is located right on the chassis and an octal socket is provided for connecting a preamplifier for remote control operation. The specially designed output transformer provides excellent stability and frequency response. Taps for 4, 8 and 16 ohm speakers, with switched damping for "unity" or "maximum" on the 16-ohm tap. An input level control is provided for use in wired music systems where a preamplifier is not required. This versatile unit is the latest addition to the fine line of Heathkit basic amplifiers. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

With Flexible Heathkit Components

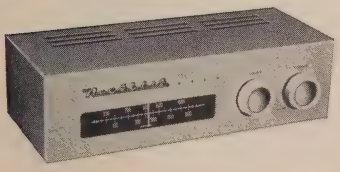
HEATHKIT

DELUXE AM-FM TUNER KIT

Outstanding features in both styling and circuitry are combined in this 16-tube deluxe AM-FM combination tuner to bring you the very finest in program sources, for your listening enjoyment. Features include three circuit boards for easy construction and high stability—prewired, prealigned FM front end—built-in AM rod antenna—tuning meter—AFC (automatic frequency control) with on-off switch and flywheel tuning. AM and FM circuits are separate and individually tuned making it ideal for stereo applications. Cathode follower outputs with individual controls are provided for both AM and FM. Other features include variable AM bandwidth, 10 kc whistle filter, tuned-cascode FM front end, FM AGC and amplified AVC for AM. The unique IF limiter design automatically provides the number of limiting and IF stages required for smooth non-flutter reception. The silicon diode power supply is extremely conservatively rated and is fuse protected assuring long service life. A tuning meter shows when the station is tuned-in for clearest reception on AM or FM. Use of three circuit boards greatly simplifies construction of circuit, you do only a minimum of wiring. All IF transformers and coils are prealigned so it will be ready to operate as soon as construction is completed. Appearance of this top-quality unit is further enhanced by the vinyl-clad steel cover in black with inlaid gold design. A multiplex jack is provided for addition of converter unit to receive multiplex stereo broadcasts on FM. A top dollar value.

HEATHKIT PT-1 **$89.95**

A deluxe AM-FM tuner combination loaded with extras!



HEATHKIT BC-1A **$26.95**

Wide range broadcast reception

HEATHKIT FM-3A **$26.95**

Enjoy static-free FM entertainment

HIGH FIDELITY AM TUNER KIT

This AM tuner was designed especially for high fidelity applications. It incorporates a special detector using crystal diodes, and the IF circuit features broad bandwidth to assure low signal distortion. Audio response is ±1 db from 20 CPS to 9 kc, with 5 db of pre-emphasis at 10 kc to compensate for station rolloff. Sensitivity and selectivity are excellent and the tuner covers the entire broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc. Quiet performance is assured by a 6 db signal-to-noise ratio at 2.5 uv. Prealigned RF and IF coils eliminate the need for special alignment equipment. Incorporates AVC, two outputs, two antenna inputs, and built-in power supply. Edge-lighted glass slide rule dial for easy tuning. Your "best buy" in an AM tuner. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.

HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT

FM programming, your least expensive source of high fidelity will provide you with years of real enjoyment. This beautifully styled FM tuner features broad-banded circuits for full fidelity and better than 10 uv sensitivity for 20 db of quieting to pull in stations with clarity and full volume. Covers the complete FM band from 88 to 108 mc. Stabilized, temperature-compensated oscillator assures negligible drift after initial warmup. A ratio detector provides high-efficiency demodulation without sacrificing hi-fi performance. IF and ratio transformers are prealigned, as is the front end tuning unit, making special alignment equipment unnecessary. Edge-lighted glass slide rule dial for easy tuning. You need not wait to have FM in your home at this low price. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

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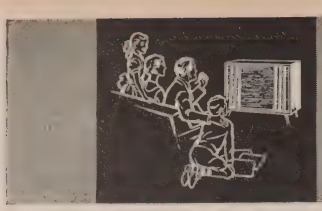
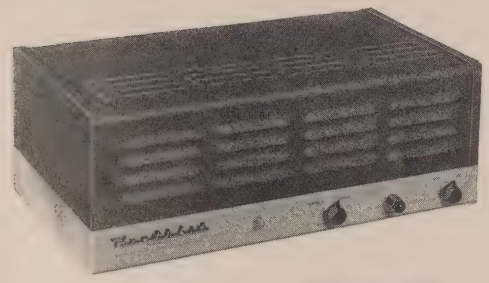


You can be sure you're buying High Fidelity



HEATHKIT W-7M **$54.95**

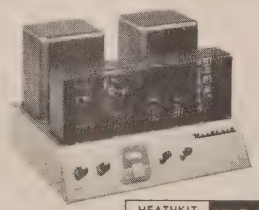
"EXTRA PERFORMANCE" 55 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT

Another Heathkit first! An honestly rated high power amplifier with many top quality features at less than a dollar per watt. Full audio output is conservatively rated at 55 watts from 20 CPS to 20 kc with less than 2% total harmonic distortion throughout the entire range. Unique paired output connections permit instant switch selection of "unity" or "maximum" damping factors for all 4, 8 or 16 ohm speakers. Each output has an optimized current feedback circuit for unity damping so that there will be no compromise in performance when any of the impedances is used. This current feedback circuitry is entirely shorted out when not in use to obtain the highest possible damping factor. Features include level control and "on-off" switch right on the chassis plus provision for remote control from preamp, etc. Famous "bas-bal" circuit conveniently balances EL-34 output tubes. These heavy duty push-pull tubes operate into a high quality tapped-screen transformer designed especially for this unit. A 70-volt output on the transformer provides for P.A. or large music systems. The silicon diode power supply features a protection device that controls current until tubes have warmed up, greatly increasing service life of all components. The stylish black and gold case measures 6" H. x 8½" D. x 15" W. Convenient pilot light on the chassis. Thoughtful circuit layout makes this kit easy to build. Dollar for watt you can't beat this buy. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.

55 watts of hi-fi power at only $1 per watt

★ BEAUTIFULLY STYLED IN BLACK AND GOLD

★ UNITY OR MAXIMUM DAMPING



HEATHKIT W-6M **$109.95**

Plenty of Reserve Power Without Distortion

"HEAVY DUTY" 70-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT

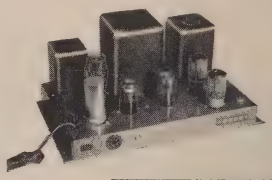
Here is an amplifier that will provide the extra "push" needed to drive any of the fine speaker systems available today, for truly fine performance at any power level. Silicon-diode rectifiers are used to assure long life and a heavy duty transformer gives you extremely good power supply regulation. Variable damping control provides optimum performance with any speaker system. Quick change plug selects 4, 8 and 16 ohms or 70 volt output and the correct feedback resistance. Frequency response at 1 watt is from 5 CPS to 80 kc with controlled HF rolloff above 100 kc. At 70 watts output harmonic distortion is below 2%, 20 to 20,000 CPS and IM distortion is below 1%, 60 and 6,000 CPS. Hum and noise 88 db below full output. Metered balance circuit. Designed especially for easy assembly and years of dependable service. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 52 lbs.

HEATHKIT W-5M **$59.75**

Top-Flight Performance for the Critical Listener

25-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT

Considered top value in its power class by leading independent research organizations, the W-5M incorporates all the design features required by the super critical listener. Features include a specially designed Peerless output transformer and KT66 tubes. The circuit is rated at 25 watts and will follow instantaneous power peaks of a full orchestra up to 42 watts. A "tweeter saver" suppresses high frequency oscillation and a new type balancing circuit facilitates adjustment of the "dynamic" balance between output tubes. Frequency response is ±1 db from 5 CPS to 160,000 CPS at 1 watt and within 2 db from 20 to 20,000 CPS at full 25 watts output. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% at 25 watts and IM distortion is 1% at 20 watts (60 and 3,000 CPS, 4:1). Hum and noise are 99 db below 25 watts for truly quiet performance. Rich black and gold colored styling. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 31 lbs.



HEATHKIT W4-AM **$39.75**

Faithful Sound Reproduction with Minimum Investment

20-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT

This fine amplifier will amaze you with its outstanding performance. It features a true Williamson circuit with extended frequency response, low distortion, and low hum levels. Enjoy true hi-fi with only a minimum investment compared to other units on the market. 5881 tubes and a special Chicago-Standard output transformer are employed to give you full fidelity at minimum cost. Frequency response extends from 10 CPS to 100 kc within ±1 db at 1 watt assuring you of full coverage of the audio range. Clean, clear sound amplification takes place in circuits that hold harmonic distortion at 1.5% and IM distortion below 2.7% at full 20 watt output. Hum and noise are 95 db below full output. Taps on the output transformer are at 4, 8 or 16 ohms to match the speaker system of your choice. An outstanding performer, this investment will bring you years of listening enjoyment. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.

All basic amplifiers recommended for use with model WA-P2, SP-1 or SP-2 preamplifiers

...When You Buy Heathkits

HEATHKIT

"BOOKSHELF" 12-WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

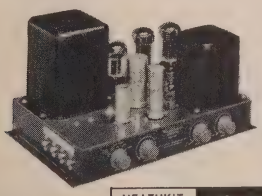
The model EA-2 combines eye-pleasing style and color with many extra features for high quality sound reproduction. This fine amplifier provides full range frequency response from 20 to 20,000 CPS within ±1 db. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% at full 12 watt output over the entire range (20-20,000 CPS). IM distortion is less than 1.5% at 12 watts with low hum and noise. Miniature tubes are used throughout the advanced circuitry, including EL84 output tubes in a push-pull tapped-screen output circuit using a special designed output transformer. Transformer has taps at 4, 8 and 16 ohms. The model EA-2 has its own built-in preamplifier with provision for three separate inputs, mag phono, crystal phono and tuner. The mag phono input features RIAA equalization. Separate bass and treble controls are provided with boost and cut action. A special hum-balance control assures quiet operation. The luxury styled cabinet has a smooth simulated leather texture in black with inlaid gold design and is constructed of vinyl plastic bonded to steel. It resists scuffing, wear, abrasion, and chemicals. The front panel features brushed-gold trim and buff knobs with gold inserts for a very pleasing appearance. An amber neon pilot lamp indicates when the amplifier is on. Cabinet measures 12½" W. x 3$\frac{3}{16}$" D. x 4⅜" H. making it suitable for use on a bookshelf, end table, etc. High quality is emphasized throughout for performance matching amplifiers costing many times more. Shpg. Wt. 15 lbs.

HEATHKIT EA-2 **$28.95**

Combines beauty, style and quality

★ LESS THAN 1% DISTORTION AT FULL OUTPUT OVER ENTIRE AUDIO RANGE.

★ BUILT-IN PREAMPLIFIER



HEATHKIT A9-C **$35.50**

A Bargain Package of Power and Performance

HEATHKIT AV-3 **$29.95**

Invaluable for Hi-Fi Testing

HEATHKIT AW-1 **$29.50**

Measure Exact Power Output

GENERAL-PURPOSE 20-WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

The A9-C combines a preamplifier, main amplifier and power supply all on one chassis providing a compact unit to fill the need for a good high fidelity amplifier with a moderate cash investment. Designed primarily for home installations, it is also capable of fulfilling P.A. requirements. The preamplifier section features four separate switch selected inputs. Separate bass and treble tone controls offer 15 db boost and cut. A true high fidelity performer, the A9-C covers 20 to 20,000 CPS within ±1 db. Front panel is detachable, and can be installed on the outside of a cabinet where the chassis comes through, for custom installations. A fine unit with which to start your hi-fi system. Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs.

AUDIO VTVM KIT

Critical AC voltage measurements are made easy with this high quality vacuum tube voltmeter which emphasizes stability, broad frequency response and sensitivity. Features large 4½" 200 microampere meter, with increased damping in the meter circuit for stability in low frequency tests. Extremely high voltage range handles measurements from a low value of 1 millivolt to a maximum of 300 volts. AC (RMS) voltage ranges are: 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts. Db ranges cover −52 to +52 db. Employs 1% precision multiplier resistors for maximum accuracy. High input impedance (1 megohm at 1,000 CPS). Frequency response is essentially flat from 10 CPS to 200 kc. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

AUDIO WATTMETER KIT

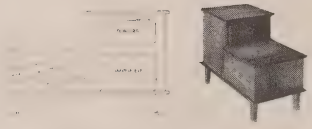
Here is a fine meter to accurately measure output wattage. Five power ranges cover 0-5 mw, 50 mw, 500 mw, 5 w and 50 w full scale. Five switch selected db ranges cover −10 db to +30 db. All indications are read directly on the large 4½" 200 ua meter. Frequency response is ±1 db from 10 CPS to 250 kc. External or internal load resistors are selected with convenient front panel switch. Non-inductive load resistors are built in for 4, 8, 16 or 600 ohms impedance. Precision multiplier resistors are used for high accuracy and incorporates a crystal diode bridge for wide-range frequency response. Modern styling and convenient front panel design. Cabinet is ventilated to allow efficient cooling of load resistors. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

HEATH COMPANY • a subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. • **Benton Harbor 20, Mich.**

Easy to Buy - Easy to Build - Easy to Use...

HEATHKIT
CE-1
$43.95 each

CONTEMPORARY
Model CE-1B Birch
Model CE-1M Mahogany

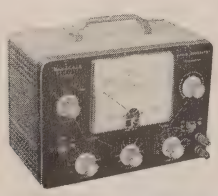


TRADITIONAL
Model CE-1T Mahogany

Combine all your Hi-Fi equipment in this attractive cabinet

CHAIRSIDE ENCLOSURE KIT

This Chairside Enclosure lets you combine all of your hi-fi equipment into one compact control center and, at the same time add a beautiful piece of furniture to your home. The CE-1 is designed to house the AM and FM tuners (BC-1A and FM-3A) and the WA-P2 preamplifier along with the majority of record changers which will fit into the space provided. Adequate room is available in the rear of the unit to house any of the Heathkit amplifiers designed to operate with the WA-P2. The enclosure is flexible enough to give you a large choice in component installation. If only one tuner and the preamplifier are used, the two units can be installed in the tilt-out drawer, or if more convenient, either unit can be placed in the space provided in front of the changer compartment. The tilt-out shelf can be installed on either right or left side and the lift-top lid is similarly designed to lift from either side depending on your choice during construction. Good ventilation is achieved through appropriately placed slots in the bottom and back of the enclosure. Overall dimensions are 18"W. x 24" H. x 35½" D. The changer compartment measures 17¾" L. x 16" W. x 9⅝" D. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly and attractive hardware is supplied to match each style. The contemporary cabinet is available in either mahogany or birch and the traditional cabinet is available in mahogany only. Furniture grade plywood can be finished to your taste. Shpg. Wt. 46 lbs.

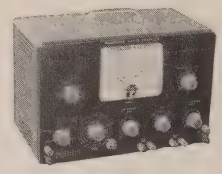


HEATHKIT
AG-9A
$34.50

Your own source of Hi-Fi audio signals

AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

The model AG-9A is "made to order" for high fidelity applications, and provides quick and accurate selection of low-distortion signals from 10 CPS to 100 kc. Three rotary switches select two significant figures and a multiplier to determine audio frequency. Incorporates step-type and a continuously variable output attenuator. Output indicated on large 4½" panel meter, calibrated in volts and db. Attenuator system operates in 10 db steps, corresponding to meter calibration, in ranges of 0-.003, .01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3 and 10 volts RMS. "Load" switch permits use of built-in 600-ohm load, or external load of different impedance. Output and frequency indicators accurate to within ±5%. Distortion less than .1 of 1% between 20 and 20,000 CPS. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.



HEATHKIT
AA-1
$49.95

3 Audio test instruments in one compact unit

AUDIO ANALYZER KIT

Complete high fidelity testing facilities are yours in the AA-1. It combines the functions of three separate instruments; an AC VTVM, audio wattmeter and a complete IM analyzer with filters and high and low frequency oscillators built in. VTVM ranges are: 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts (RMS). Db scale reads from −65 to +52 dbm. Wattmeter ranges are: .15 mw, 1.5 mw, 15 mw, 150 mw, 1.5 w, 15 w and 150 w. IM scales are 1%, 3%, 10%, 30% and 100% full scale. Provides internal load resistors of 4, 8, 16 or 600 ohms. Combining and consolidating functions reduces the number of test leads and controls required for the same test. Complete instructions are provided for easy assembly, also valuable information on use of instrument. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

HEATHKIT
HD-1
$49.50

Check amplifier distortion quickly

HARMONIC DISTORTION METER KIT

Valuable in both designing and servicing of audio circuits, the HD-1 used with an audio signal generator, will accurately measure harmonic distortion at any or all frequencies between 20 and 20,000 CPS. Distortion is read on panel meter in ranges of 0-1, 3, 10, 30 and 100% full scale. Full scale voltage ranges of 0-1, 3, 10 and 30 volts are provided for the initial reference settings. Signal-to-noise ratio is measured on a separate meter scale calibrated in db. Features high input impedance (300,000 ohms) and 1% precision resistors in the VTVM voltage divider circuit for excellent sensitivity and accuracy. High quality components insure years of dependable service. Complete instructions provided for easy assembly and operation. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

Heathkits are Your Best Dollar Value

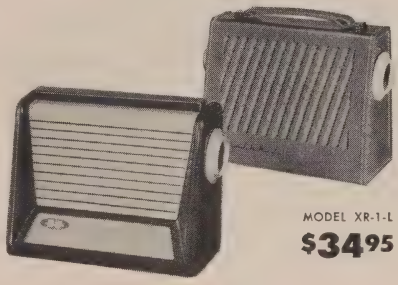
HEATHKIT

TRANSISTOR PORTABLE RADIO KIT

The overwhelming sales of this outstanding transistor portable have made a substantial price reduction possible . . . in addition, an all new plastic molded case adds the finishing touch to the exceptional circuitry. Six name-brand (Texas Instrument) transistors are used for extra good sensitivity and selectivity. The 4" x 6" PM speaker with heavy magnet provides excellent tone quality. Use of this large speaker and roomy chassis make it unnecessary to crowd components adding greatly to the ease of construction. Transformers are prealigned so it is ready for service as soon as construction is completed. A touchup in alignment is easily accomplished on a station by following simple instructions in manual. Alignment tool furnished. Has built-in rod-type antenna for reception in all locations. Six standard size "D" flashlight cells are used for extremely long battery life (between 500 and 1000 hours) and they can be purchased almost anywhere. Cabinet is two-tone blue molded plastic with pull-out carrying handle. Dimensions are 9½" L. x 7¼" H. x 4" D. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

Model XR-1-L: Identical to XR-1-P except in genuine leather case. Rich, warm sun-tan tone. Leather carrying strap included. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

Leather Case: can be purchased separately if desired. Fits all XR-1P's and XR-1's. No. 93-1. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs. $6.95.



MODEL XR-1-L
$34.95

HEATHKIT XR-1-P **$29.95**

Newly designed plastic case . . . new low price!

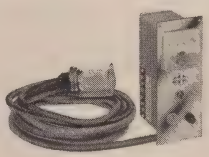
★ 4" X 6" SPEAKER FOR "BIG SET" TONE
★ LONG BATTERY LIFE (500 to 1000 Hours)

HEATHKIT CT-1 **$7.95**

Test condensers right in the circuit

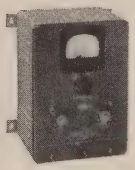
HEATHKIT DF-1 **$54.95**

Pin-point your exact location



HEATHKIT FD-1 **$35.95 each**
(6 volt model FD-1-6)
(12 volt model FD-1-12)

Detects gas fumes



HEATHKIT MC-1 **$42.95**

Save your boat batteries

IN-CIRCUIT CAPACI-TESTER KIT

Check most capacitors for "open" or "short" right in the circuit with this handy kit. Detects open capacitors from about 50 mmf up, not shunted by an excessively low resistance value. Checks shorted capacitors up to 20 mfd (not shunted by less than 10 ohms). (Does not detect leakage nor check electrolytic condensers.) Employs a 60-cycle frequency for the short test and a 19 megacycle frequency for the open test. Uses electron beam "eye" tube for quick indication. Test leads included. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.

TRANSISTOR RADIO DIRECTION FINDER KIT

This transistor radio compass will double as a portable radio. Covers the standard broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc. Ideal for use aboard boats and also on land by hunters, hikers, etc. A directional high-Q ferrite antenna rotates from the front panel to obtain a fix on a station. A 1 ma meter serves as null and tuning indicator. Prealigned IF transformers—six transistor circuit. Powered by tiny 9-volt battery with spare included. Dimensions 7½" W. x 5⅞" H. x 5⅜" D. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.

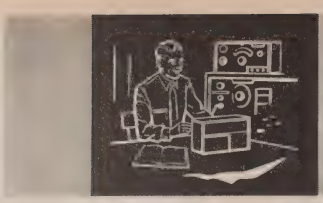
FUEL VAPOR DETECTOR KIT

Protect your boat and passengers against fire and explosion with one of these fuel vapor detector kits. Indicates the presence of fumes on a three-color "safe-dangerous" meter scale and immediately shows if it is safe to start the engine. A pilot lamp shows when the detector is operating. Easy to build and install, even by one not having previous experience. Operates from your boat battery. The kit is complete with heavy-duty neoprene insulated cable and includes spare detector unit. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

MARINE CONVERTER KIT

Charge 6 or 12 volt batteries with this marine converter and battery charger. A panel mounted 25 ampere meter continuously monitors the charging current. Moisture and fungus proofed for rugged marine use. Convection cooling prevents unsafe temperature rise. The MC-1 has no moving parts, tubes nor blowers to wear out or break. Mounting brackets are supplied for easy installation on any boat. Ideal for keeping batteries fully charged or to supply extra current for appliances, Shpg. Wt. 16 lbs.

HEATH COMPANY • a subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. • **Benton Harbor 20, Mich.**



New Styling – New Features...

HEATHKIT TX-1 **$229.50**

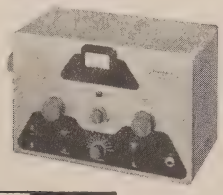
Complete Versatility for Top-Notch Amateur Communications

★ NEWLY DESIGNED VFO—ROTATING SLIDE RULE DIAL
★ MODERN STYLING—PROVISION FOR SSB ADAPTER

"APACHE" HAM TRANSMITTER KIT

Fresh out of the Heath Company laboratories, the brand-new "Apache" model TX-1 ham transmitter features modern styling and the latest in circuitry for extra fine performance. The "Apache" is a high quality transmitter operating with a 150 watt phone input and 180 watt CW input. In addition to CW and phone operation, built-in switch selected circuitry provides for single-sideband transmission through the use of a plug-in external adapter. These SSB adapters will be available in the near future. A compact, stable and completely redesigned VFO provides low drift frequency control necessary for SSB transmission. A slide rule type illuminated rotating VFO dial with vernier tuning provides ample bandspread and precise frequency settings. The bandswitch allows quick selection of the amateur bands on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters. (11M with crystal control). This unit also has adjustable low level speech clipping and a low distortion modulator stage employing two of the new 6CA7/EL-34 tubes in push-pull class AB operation. Time sequence keying is provided for "chirpless" break-in CW operation. The final amplifier is completely shielded for greater TVI protection and transmitter stability. Die-cast aluminum knobs and front panel escutcheons add to the attractive styling of the transmitter. Pi network output coupling matches antenna impedances between 50 and 72 ohms. Shpg. Wt. 107 lbs.

$50.00 deposit required on C.O.D. orders. Shipped motor freight unless otherwise specified.



HEATHKIT DX-20 **$35.95**

An Ideal Code Transmitter

HEATHKIT DX-100 **$189.50**

You'll be Proud to Own This Outstanding Performer

HEATHKIT DX-40 **$64.95**

Phone & CW Facilities at Low Cost

DX-20 CW TRANSMITTER KIT

Designed especially for CW work, the DX-20 features high efficiency at low cost. An ideal rig for the novice or advanced-class CW operator. Plate power input is 50 watts, and covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters with single knob bandswitching. Features a single 6DQ6A tube in the final amplifier stage and a 6CL6 as a crystal oscillator. Pi network output circuit matches various antenna impedances between 50 and 1000 ohms and reduces harmonic output. Top-quality parts are featured throughout, including "potted" transformers, etc., for long service life. Complete shielding to minimize TVI. Removable metal pull-out plug on left end of cabinet provides access for crystal changing. Very easy to build with complete instructions supplied. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.

DX-100 PHONE AND CW TRANSMITTER KIT

Well known for its high quality and fine performance the DX-100 features a built-in VFO, modulator, and power supply, complete shielding to minimize TVI, and a pi network coupling to match impedances from 50 to 600 ohms. RF output is in excess of 100 watts on phone and 120 watts on CW, for clean strong signals on all ham bands from 10 to 160 meters. Single knob bandswitching and illuminated VFO dial and meter face add real operating convenience. RF output stage uses a pair of 6146 tubes in parallel, modulated by a pair of 1625's. High quality components are used throughout, such as potted transformers, silver-plated or solid coin silver switch terminals, aluminum-heat dissipating caps on the final tubes, copper plated chassis, etc. Shpg. Wt. 107 lbs.

$50.00 deposit required on C.O.D. orders. Shipped motor freight unless otherwise specified.

DX-40 PHONE AND CW TRANSMITTER KIT

An outstanding buy in its power class the DX-40 provides both phone and CW operation on 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters. A single 6146 tube is used in the final amplifier stage to provide full 75 watt plate power input on CW, or controlled carrier modulation peaks up to 60 watts for phone operation. Modulator and power supplies are built in and single-knob bandswitching is combined with the pi network output circuit for complete operating convenience. Complete shielding to minimize TVI. Provision is made for three crystals. A four-position switch selects any of the three crystals or a jack for external VFO. Crystal sockets are reached through access door in rear of cabinet. High quality D'Arsonval movement panel meter. Shpg. Wt. 25 lbs.

For Real Ham Enjoyment

HEATHKIT

"MOHAWK" HAM RECEIVER KIT

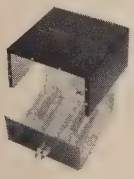
Here is a ham receiver that any radio operator would be proud to own. The "Mohawk" has all the functions required for high quality communications with clear, rock-steady reception on all bands. This 15-tube receiver features double conversion with IF's at 1682 kc and 50 kc and covers all of the amateur frequencies from 160 through 10 meters on seven bands with an extra band calibrated to cover 6 and 2 meters using a converter. Receiver accommodations are provided for these converters which will be available in Heathkits soon. The "Mohawk" is specially designed for single-sideband reception with crystal controlled oscillators for upper and lower sideband selection. A completely preassembled, wired and aligned front end coil assembly assures ease of construction and top performance of the finished unit. Other features include five selectivity positions from 5 kc to 500 CPS, bridged T-notch filter for maximum heterodyne rejection, and a built-in 100 kc crystal calibrator. The set provides a 10 db signal-to-noise ratio at less than 1 microvolt input. Front panel features S meter, separate RF, IF and AF gain controls, T-notch tuning, T-notch depth, ANL, AVC, BFO, bandswitch, tuning, antenna trimmer, calibrate set, calibrate on, CW-SSB-AM, receive-standby, upper-lower sideband, selectivity, phone jack and a wide band rotating slide rule type vernier tuning dial with easy to read calibrations. Shpg. Wt. 67 lbs.

$50.00 required on C.O.D. orders. Shipped motor freight unless otherwise specified.

HEATHKIT RX-1 **$274.95**

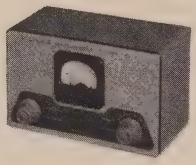
Now in Kit Form a Top Quality Ham Band Receiver

★ PREWIRED AND ALIGNED FRONT END COIL ASSEMBLY.
★ CRYSTAL CONTROLLED OSCILLATORS FOR DRIFT-FREE RECEPTION.



HEATHKIT B-1 **$8.95**

Get Proper Match Between Transmitter and Antenna

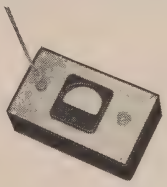


HEATHKIT AM-2 **$15.95**

Measure Standing Wave Ratio

HEATHKIT VX-1 **$23.95**

Eliminates Hand Switching



HEATHKIT PM-1 **$14.95**

Quick Check of Transmitter Operation

BALUN COIL KIT

Unbalanced coax lines used on the most modern transmitters can be matched to balance lines of either 75 or 300 ohms impedance by using the model B-1 Balun Coil Kit. Can be used with transmitters and receivers without adjustment over the frequency range of 80 through 10 meters, and will handle power inputs up to 200 watts. Cabinet size is 10" square by 5" D. and may be located any distance from the transmitter or antenna. A protective cover is supplied to prevent damage in outdoor installations. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

REFLECTED POWER METER KIT

The match of your antenna transmission system can be checked by measuring the forward and reflected power or standing wave ratio from 1:1 to 6:1 with this fine unit. Designed to handle a peak power of well over 1 kilowatt of energy the AM-2 may be left in the antenna system feed line at all times. Band coverage is 160 meters through 2 meters. Input and output impedances for 50 or 75 ohm lines. No external power required for operation. Cabinet size is 7⅜" x 4⅛" x 4⅜". Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

ELECTRONIC VOICE CONTROL KIT

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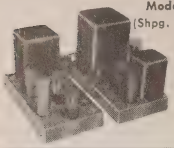

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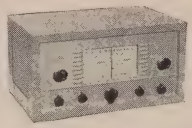

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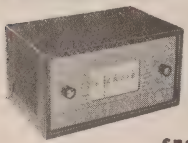

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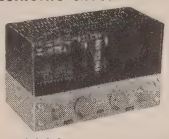

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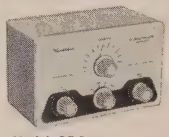

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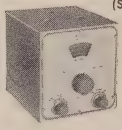

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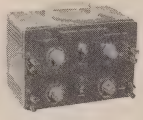

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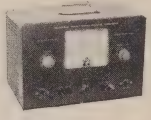

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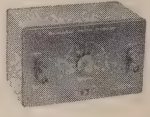

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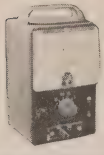

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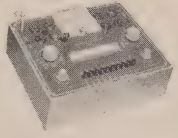

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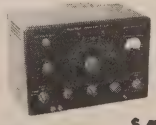

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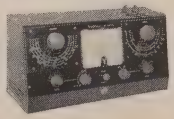

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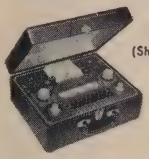

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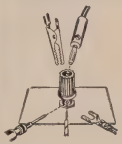

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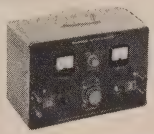

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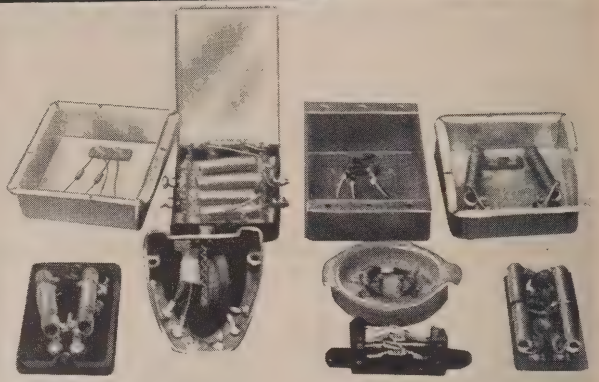
Choosing A MULTISET COUPLER

A look at several multiset antenna couplers—Y-network, V-network, transformer, elevator-coil, and transmission-line types—with a view toward where and when to use which

By DONALD H. ROGERS *



The "works" of an assortment of antenna couplers: upper left—Penn model 77, direct connection to one set, resistive to the other; left center—Dynamic T-130, a 3-set coupler; right center—Epco AC-1, resistive type 2-set unit; upper right—Penn Twin-Tenna TC-374. Lower left—Brach No. 477 2-set coupler; left center—unidentified; right center, forward—Mosley 902 2-set; behind it—Gemco All-Weather, a transformer type; lower right—Amphenol 4-set coupler.

MANY families now have two or more TV sets in constant use, one in the living room and another in the rumpus room or bedroom. Two sets require two separate antennas or branching the lead-in to divide the signal.

This job calls for a multiset coupler. It is a small resistance or transformer network arranged to divide the signal and isolate the sets without degrading reception. Its loss should be as low as possible.

A perfect coupler appears to attenuate the signal because it divides it. The theoretical minimum loss is 3 db for a two-set coupler, 4.8 db for a three-set coupler and 6 db for a four-set unit. Practical couplers measure a little more, about 3.5, 5.5 and 7 db respectively.

Minimum loss is not always best. More may be introduced to increase isolation between sets or to improve the impedance match. But we cannot tolerate losses caused by impedance mismatch, a common weakness in coupler design.

Impedance matching

A 300-ohm transmission line cannot deliver maximum signal power to more than one 300-ohm TV set unless the combination of sets is made to look like 300 ohms by inserting a suitable coupler. In a transmission line, the portion of the signal not transferred to a mismatched load is reflected, with the resultant formation of standing waves by interference between the direct signal and the reflected one.

Under these conditions, line loss is higher than normal. The effective length of the line is also critical. On a line with bad standing waves you can often dip the picture from clarity to snow or vice versa by running your hand along the line. For best reception you have to go away from the set and leave your hand in a different place for each channel.

Reflections also produce smears and ghosts. If the lead-in is short so time delay is slight, each vertical line in the picture is softened, blurred or smeared a bit. If your lead-in is longer, the delayed picture will separate into a distinct ghost.

The remedy is to make sure that your line is terminated in the proper impedance. A TV set terminates the channel to which it is tuned, but in multiset installations the sets are often tuned to different channels, with each branch poorly terminated for the other channel.

Fortunately, a line needs to be terminated well at one end and the usual broadband antenna is a fairly good source, having a vswr (voltage standing-wave ratio) between 1.5 and 2.0 to 1 (1.0 would be perfect; 1.2 is excellent). Then comes the coupler, which must have a matched input to accept all the antenna signal. Each of its output circuits should present a 300-ohm source to the branch line because the receiver end of the branch is terminated on only one channel at a time. Many couplers do not do this, although they are advertised as having 300-ohm outputs. The claim means only that they are designed to *work into* 300-ohm circuits, not to present them with a matched source.

Isolation

Isolation between branches keeps one set from interfering with the other. This is more important with older sets having a 21-mc if, whose oscillator radiation can fall in a working channel and clobber someone else's reception. Isolation also keeps the tuning of one set from reacting on another, through the antenna and lead-in system, by impedance changes or reflections. Color reception is more sensitive to these factors than black-and-white.

A good rule is to get all the isolation you can afford. It won't do any harm, and it might help. Isolation up to about 10 or 15 db is pretty cheap. Above that, it means extremely high loss or expensive balanced circuits such as hybrid transformers.

Let's get down to cases

The simplest couplers are made with resistors. These are the only ones likely to work well over all of the vhf and uhf bands. Fig. 1 shows a Y-network model which has a nominal 6-db loss and provides 6 db of isolation. Both outputs and the input are matched. Fig. 2 shows a V-network model which also matches all three ways. It has a nominal 9-db loss and provides 18 db of isolation. Both may be called pad types.

The lowest-loss couplers use transformers. (One color set manufacturer says not to use the transformer type for color receivers—use only the resistive type coupler.) The one shown in Fig. 3 is typical. The input is matched by transforming the parallel impedance of the outputs from 150 up to 300 ohms. The outputs are not

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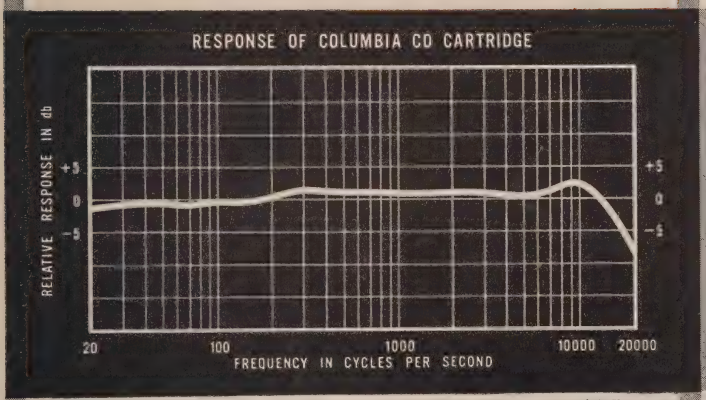

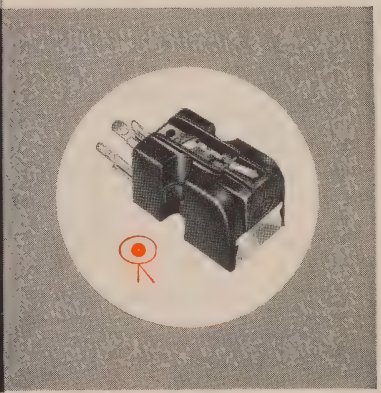

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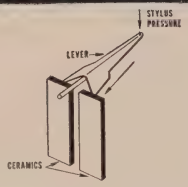

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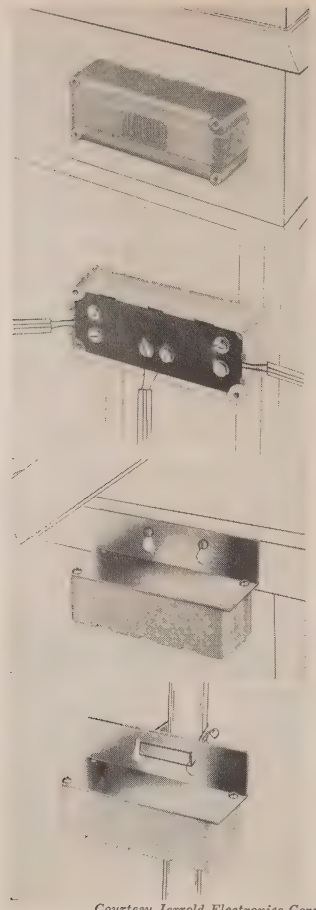

Courtesy Jerrold Electronics Corp.

Four ways of mounting an antenna coupler (top to bottom): baseboard, attic or basement, eave, mast.

matched, and isolation is secured through this mismatch. Forward loss is about 3.5 db for a two-set model, with 6-db isolation.

An excellent compromise is that shown in Fig. 4, where a stepdown transformer followed by padding resistors is used to match the outputs. In a two-set model it has a loss of 4.75 db, with 9.5-db isolation. In a four-set model it has an 8.5-db loss with 17-db isolation. The input and all outputs can be matched to a vswr of 1.3 or better with ease, on a production basis.

Another group of couplers uses those small, coiled transmission lines called elevator coils. They may be made in any convenient length and impedance, but the kinds most readily available are a quarter-wave long at channel 4 (middle of the low band) and three-quarter-wave long at channel 10 (middle of the high band). They are made by winding parallel wires on a small coil form. Wire size and spacing are chosen for a 150-ohm characteristic impedance.

One of these coils may be used as a quarter-wave transmission-line transformer. Here, the product of the input and output impedances will equal the square of the characteristic impedance. Thus, a 150-ohm coil may serve as a transformer between 75 and 300 ohms. Fig. 5 shows a four-set coupler which uses four elevator coils in this manner, with the 75-ohm input impedances shown by the four coils connected in series to present a 300-ohm load to the antenna. Since a quarter-wave transforming section is essentially a single-frequency device, such a coupler is better in the middle of each band than it is at the edges. And the outputs are not matched looking back in.

Bandwidth difficulties can be resolved by replacing each coil with two coils connected as a flat 75–300-ohm elevator transformer. This is done by connecting the two 150-ohm lines in parallel at one end to make 75 ohms, and in series at the other end to make 300 ohms. Each line then works at its natural impedance and has very wide frequency characteristics, failing only at low frequencies where it is too short and at high frequencies where the stray reactance of terminals and leads is important. The improvement is shown in Fig. 6 and is applied in a much simpler configuration in Fig. 7 with electrical performance almost as satisfactory.

Two- and three-set couplers cannot be easily made with the 150-ohm elevator coils—the numbers won't come out right for even a one-way impedance match. Such arrangements require coils wound to a different impedance chosen for the particular circuit.

A hybrid transformer two-set coupler, capable of exceptionally good per-

(*Continued on page* 90)

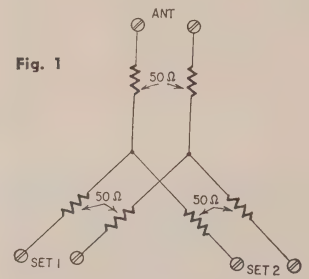

Fig. 1

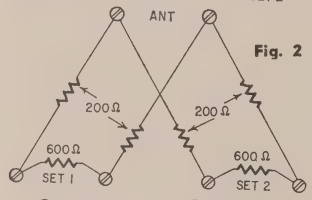

Fig. 2

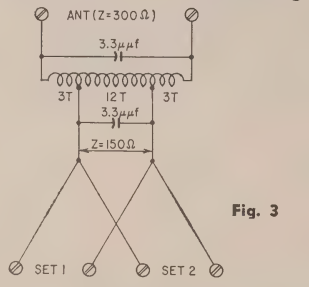

Fig. 3

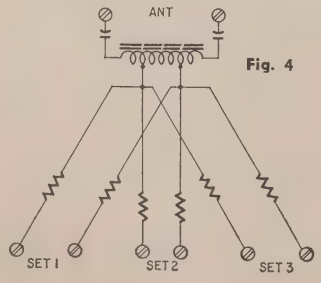

Fig. 4

Fig. 1—2-set coupler using Y network.

Fig. 2—V network, 2-set coupler.

Fig. 3—Transformer type 2-set coupler. Coil is 18 turns of No. 24 nylon-coated wire wound on a 0.285-inch-diameter paper tube, tapped 3 turns from each end.

Fig. 4—Compromise circuit for 2-, 3- and 4-set units. Resistors, capacitors and tap positions vary for 2-, 3- and 4-set couplers.

Fig. 5—An elevator-coil type coupler. Coils must be one-quarter-wave long electrically.

Fig 6—Improved version of Fig. 5 setup shown with 150-ohm ribbon-line sections, but may use elevator coils.

Fig. 7—Elevator-coil 4-set coupler.

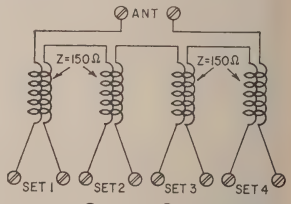

Fig. 5

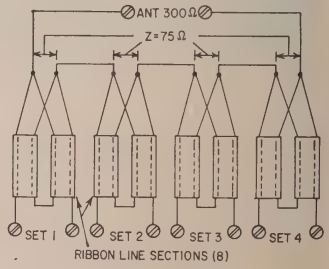

Fig. 6

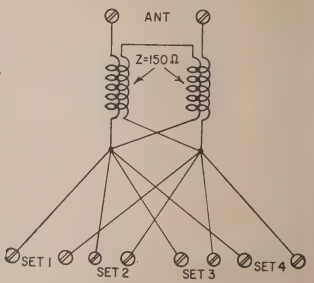

Fig. 7

a laboratory for learning

As a Field Engineer at Hughes, through training and assignment, you become familiar with advanced electronics weapons systems, including the most advanced analog and digital computers. With this knowledge you will be ideally suited to broaden your experience and learning for future application in either the military or commercial fields.

The Hughes Field Engineering activity is a highly trained organization of professional engineers, giving support to the armed forces and air-frame manufacturers using Hughes equipment. Assignments are in Southern California, the continental U.S., or overseas.

Other field engineering advantages include: 1) Training at full salary before assignment. 2) Generous moving and travel allowance between present location and Southern California. 3) Additional compensation plus complete moving and travel expenses on assignments away from the Culver City plant. 4) Reimbursement for after-hours courses at universities in area of assignment.

E. E. or Physics graduates: Your inquiry is invited. Please apply directly to Dr. Allen Puckett, Associate Director, Systems Development Laboratories.

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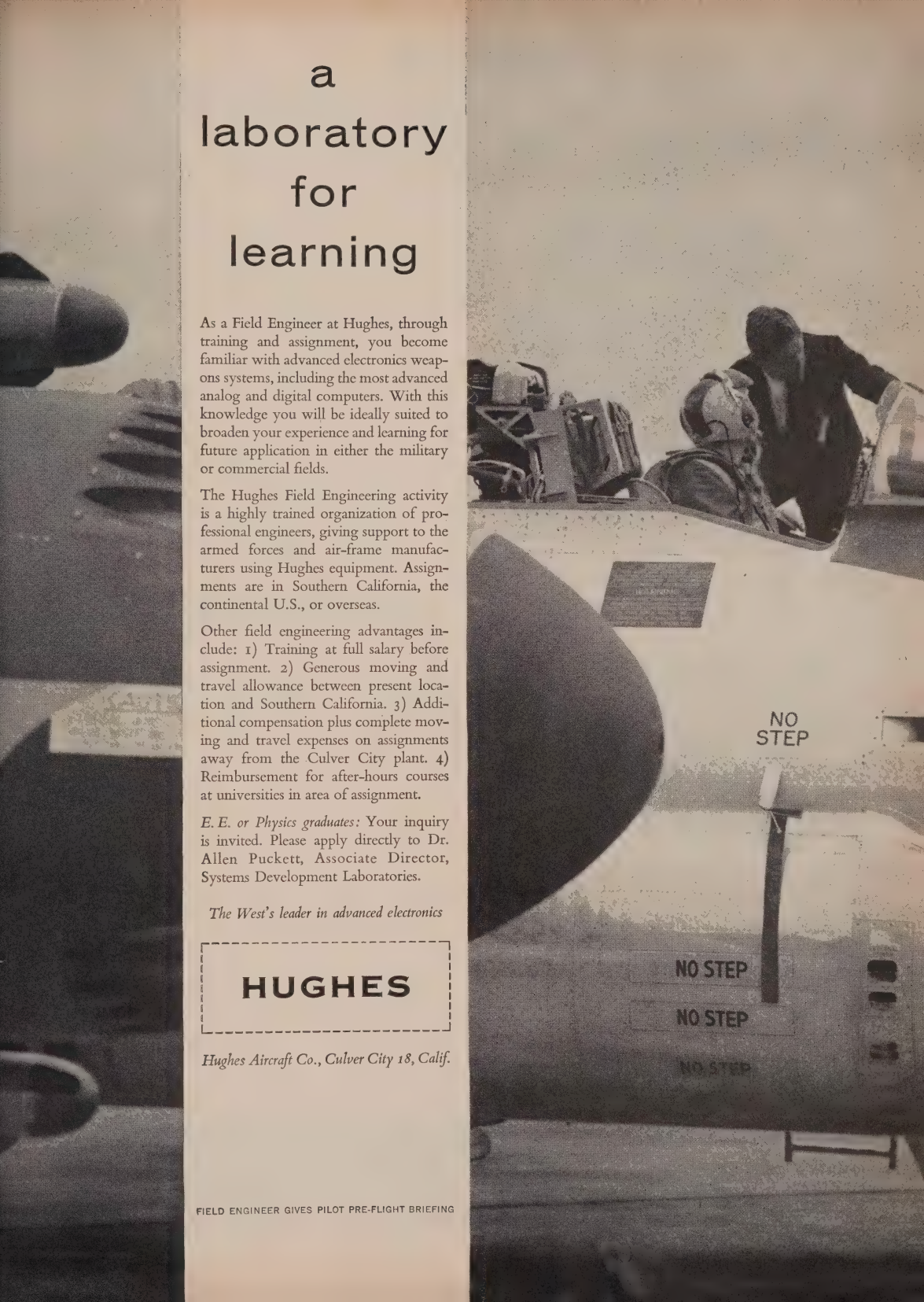

FIELD ENGINEER GIVES PILOT PRE-FLIGHT BRIEFING

SUPERIOR'S NEW MODEL TW-11

STANDARD PROFESSIONAL TUBE TESTER

★ Tests all tubes, including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lock-in, Hearing Aid, Thyratron, Miniatures, Sub-miniatures, Novals, Subminars, Proximity fuse types, etc.

★ Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TW-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary.

★ The Model TW-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.

★ Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes. All tube listings printed in large easy-to-read type.

★ **NOISE TEST:** Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections.

★ **The Model TW-11 operates on 105-130 Volt 60 Cycles A.C. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabinet complete with portable cover.**

$47.50 NET

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE

★ **SEPARATE SCALE FOR LOW-CURRENT TUBES**—Previously, on emission type tube testers, it has been standard practice to use one scale for all tubes. As a result, the calibration for low-current types has been restricted to a small portion of the scale. The extra scale used here greatly simplifies testing of low-current types.

Superiors New Model 82

A truly do-it-yourself type

TUBE TESTER

TEST ANY TUBE IN 10 SECONDS FLAT!

(1) Turn the filament selector switch to position specified. (2) Insert tube into a numbered socket as designated on our chart (over 600 types included). (3) Press down the quality button —

***THAT'S ALL!* Read emission quality direct on bad-good meter scale.**

Primarily, the difference between the conventional tube tester and the multi-socket type is that in the latter, the use of an added number of specific sockets (for example, in Model 82 the noval is duplicated eight times) permits elimination of element switches thus reducing testing time and possibility of incorrect switch readings.

To test any tube, you simply insert it into a numbered socket as designated, turn the filament switch and press down the quality switch — THAT'S ALL! Read quality on meter. Inter-element leakage, if any indicates automatically.

Production of this Model was delayed a full year pending careful study by Superior's engineering staff of this new method of testing tubes. Don't let the low price mislead you! We claim Model 82 will outperform similar looking units which sell for much more — and as proof, we offer to ship it on our examine before you buy policy.

- Tests over 600 tube types.
- Tests OZ4 and other gas-filled tubes.
- Employs new 4" meter with sealed air-damping chamber resulting in accurate vibrationless readings.
- Use of 22 sockets permits testing all popular tube types and prevents possible obsolescence.
- Dual Scale meter permits testing of low current tubes.
- 7 and 9 pin straighteners mounted on panel.
- All sections of multi-element tubes tested simultaneously.
- Ultra-sensitive leakage test circuit will indicate leakage up to 5 megohms.

Model 82 comes complete, housed in portable, hand-rubbed oak cabinet with removable cover. Only

$36.50 NET

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Try for 10 days before you buy! If completely satisfied, send down payment *after* trial and pay balance at indicated monthly rate — NO INTEREST OR FINANCE CHARGES ADDED. If not completely satisfied, return to us, no explanation necessary.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR COMPLETE DETAILS

MOSS ELECTRONIC DIST. CO., INC. 3849 TENTH AVE., NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

Superior's New MODEL

77 VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

WITH NEW 6" FULL-VIEW METER

Compare it to *any* peak-to-peak V.T.V.M. made by *any* other manufacturer at *any* price!

- Model 77 completely wired and calibrated with accessories (including probe, test leads and portable carrying case) sells for only $42.50.
- Model 77 employs a sensitive six inch meter. Extra large meter scale enables us to print all calibrations in large easy-to-read type.
- Model 77 uses new improved SICO printed circuitry.
- Model 77 employs a 12AU7 as D.C. amplifier and two 9006's as peak-to-peak voltage rectifiers to assure maximum stability.
- Model 77 uses a selenium-rectified power supply resulting in less heat and thus reducing possibility of damage or value changes of delicate components.
- Model 77 meter is virtually burn-out proof. The sensitive 400 microampere meter is isolated from the measuring circuit by a balanced push-pull amplifier.
- Model 77 uses selected 1% zero *temperature coefficient* resistors as multipliers. This assures *unchanging* accurate readings on all ranges.

Traditionally, the V.T.V.M. has been the one instrument used for voltage measurements where low-drain or wide frequency response is essential. And now, the Model 77 V.T.V.M. by taking advantage of new developments including modern balanced push-pull circuit design, etched circuitry, an extra large meter and other improvements provides such measurements quicker, with a higher degree of accuracy and with better readability.

The Model 77 will measure DC with negligible loading and AC of ANY WAVE FORM; whether sine wave, pulse wave, spike wave, square wave or other complex wave forms. It will measure all AC from 30 cycles to over 5 megacycles and will do so without additional accessories or cables.

SPECIFICATIONS

- DC VOLTS — 0 to 3/15/75/150/300/750/1500 volts at 11 megohms input resistance.
- AC VOLTS (RMS) — 0 to 3/15/75/150/300/750/1500 volts.
- AC VOLTS (Peak to Peak) — 0 to 8/40/200/400/800/2000 volts.
- ELECTRONIC OHMMETER — 0 to 1000 ohms/10,000 ohms/100,000 ohms/1 megohm/10 megohms/100 megohms/1,000 megohms.
- DECIBELS — −10 db to +18 db, +10 db to +38 db, +30 db to +58 db. All based on 0 db=.006 watts (6 mw) into a 500 ohm line (1.73v).
- ZERO CENTER METER — For discriminator alignment with full scale range of 0 to 1.5/7.5/37.5/75/150/375/750 volts at 11 megohms input resistance.

AS A DC VOLTMETER: The Model 77 will measure any voltage up to 1500 volts with negligible loading. It is indispensable in receiver and Hi-Fi Amplifier servicing and a must for Black and White and color TV servicing where circuit loading cannot be tolerated. A special feature permits accurate zero center measurements necessary for the true alignment of Foster-Seely (Armstrong) FM detectors, Ratio Detectors and the newer Gated Beam Detectors.

AS AN AC VOLTMETER: The old-fashioned laboratory AC V.T.V.M. was cumbersome, erratic, and required several dial manipulations to arrive at a reading. The Model 77 when connected to a circuit will quickly and simply measure its RMS value if sine wave, and its peak-to-peak value if complex wave. Pedestal voltages that determine the "black" level in TV receivers, sync pulses and saw tooth voltages are easily read with the Model 77.

AS AN ELECTRONIC OHMMETER: Because of its wide coverage of measurement in the resistance range (from .2 ohms to 1,000 megohms) the Model 77 will be your most frequently used resistance meter. Leaky capacitors which may not show up on other resistance meters, show up glaringly when tested with the new Model 77. Because of its sensitivity and low loading, intermittents are more easily found, isolated and repaired.

Model 77 comes complete with operating instructions, probe and test leads. Use it on the bench — use it on calls. A streamlined carrying case, included at no extra charge, accommodates the tester, instruction book, probe and leads. Operates on 110-120 volt 60 cycle. Only .....

$42.50 NET

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SUPERIOR'S NEW MODEL 79

The Most Versatile All-Purpose Multi-Range Tester Ever Designed!

SUPER-METER

WITH NEW 6" FULL-VIEW METER

A Combination VOLT-OHM MILLIAMMETER.
Plus CAPACITY, REACTANCE, INDUCTANCE AND DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS.
Also Tests SELENIUM AND SILICON RECTIFIERS, SILICON AND GERMANIUM DIODES

Model 79 comes complete with operating instructions and test leads. Use it on the bench—use it on calls. A streamlined carrying case included at no extra charge accommodates the tester, instruction book and test leads ..... Only **$38.50 NET**

The Model 79 represents 20 years of continuous experience in the design and production of SUPER-METERS, an exclusive SICO development.

In 1938 Superior Instruments Co. designed its first SUPER-METER, Model 1150. In 1940 it followed with Model 1250 and in succeeding years with others including Models 670 and 670-A. All were basically V.O.M.'s with extra services provided to meet changing requirements.

Now, Model 79, the latest SUPER-METER includes not only every circuit improvement perfected in 20 years of specialization, but in addition includes those services which are "musts" for properly servicing the ever increasing number of new components used in all phases of today's electronic production. For example with the Model 79 SUPER-METER you can measure the quality of selenium and silicon rectifiers and all types of diodes—components which have come into common use only within the past five years, and because this latest SUPER-METER necessarily required extra meter scale, SICO used its new full-view 6-inch meter.

Specifications

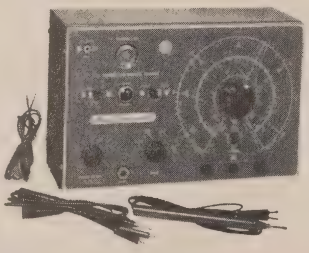
D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500.
A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000.
D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes.
RESISTANCE: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms. 0 to 10 Megohms.
CAPACITY: 001 to 1 Mfd. 1 to 50 Mfd.
REACTANCE: 50 to 2,500 Ohms, 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms.
INDUCTANCE: .15 to 7 Henries, 7 to 7,000 Henries.
DECIBELS: −6 to +18, +14 to +38, +34 to +58.

The following components are all tested for QUALITY at appropriate test potentials. Two separate BAD-GOOD scales on the meter are used for direct readings.

All Electrolytic Condensers from 1 MFD to 1000 MFD.
All Selenium Rectifiers. **All Germanium Diodes.**
All Silicon Rectifiers. **All Silicon Diodes.**

For the first time ever: ONE TESTER PROVIDES ALL THE SERVICES LISTED BELOW!

Superior's New Model **76**



IT'S A **CONDENSER BRIDGE**
with a range of .00001 Microfarad to 1000 Microfarads (Measures power factor and leakage too.)

IT'S A **RESISTANCE BRIDGE**
with a range of 100 ohms to 5 megohms

IT'S A **SIGNAL TRACER**
which will enable you to trace the signal from antenna to speaker of all receivers and to finally pinpoint the exact cause of trouble whether it be a part or circuit defect.

IT'S A **TV ANTENNA TESTER**
The TV Antenna Tester section is used first to determine if a "break" exists in the TV antenna and if a break does exist the specific point (in feet from set) where it is.

SPECIFICATIONS:

CAPACITY BRIDGE SECTION
4 Ranges: .00001 Microfarad to 1000 Microfarads. Will also locate shorts, and leakages up to 20 megohms. Measures the power factor of all condensers from .1 to 1000 Microfarads. (Power factor is the ability of a condenser to retain a charge and thereby filter efficiently.)

SIGNAL TRACER SECTION
With the use of the R.F. and A.F. Probes included with the Model 76, you can make stage gain measurements, locate signal loss in R.F. and Audio stages, localize faulty stages, locate distortion and hum, etc. Provision has been made for use of phones and meter if desired.

RESISTANCE BRIDGE SECTION
2 Ranges: 100 ohms to 5 megohms. Resistance can be measured without disconnecting capacitor connected across it. (Except, of course, when the R C combination is part of an R C bank.)

TV ANTENNA TESTER SECTION
Loss of sync., snow and instability are only a few of the faults which may be due to a break in the antenna, so why not check the TV antenna first? 2 Ranges: 2' to 200' for 72 ohm coax and 2' to 250' for 300 ohm ribbon.

Model 76 comes complete with all accessories including R.F. and A.F. Probes; Test Leads and operating instructions. Nothing else to buy. Only **$26.95 NET**

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See following page for complete details

MOSS ELECTRONIC DIST. CO., INC. 3849 TENTH AVE., NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

Superior's New Model TV-50A **GENOMETER**

7 Signal Generators in One!

- ✓ *R.F. Signal Generator for A.M.*
- ✓ *R.F. Signal Generator for F.M.*
- ✓ *Audio Frequency Generator*
- ✓ *Bar Generator*
- ✓ *Cross Hatch Generator*
- ✓ *Color Dot Pattern Generator*
- ✓ *Marker Generator*

This versatile All-Inclusive **GENERATOR** Provides **ALL** the Outputs for Servicing:

- A.M. RADIO • F.M. RADIO
- AMPLIFIERS
- BLACK AND WHITE TV
- COLOR TV

Specifications

R. F. SIGNAL GENERATOR:

The Model TV-50A Genometer provides *complete* coverage for A.M. and F.M. alignment. Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kilocycles to 60 Megacycles on fundamentals and from 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics. Accuracy and stability are assured by use of permeability trimmed Hi-Q coils. R.F. is available *separately*, modulated by the fixed *400 cycle sine-wave* audio or modulated by the *variable* 300 cycle to 20,000 cycle variable audio. Provision has also been made for injection of any external modulating source.

VARIABLE AUDIO FREQUENCY GENERATOR:

In addition to a fixed 400 cycle sine-wave audio, the Model TV-50A Genometer provides a variable 300 cycle to 20,000 cycle peaked wave audio signal. This service is used for checking distortion in amplifiers, measuring amplifier gain, trouble shooting hearing aids, etc.

BAR GENERATOR:

This feature of the Model TV-50A Genometer will permit you to throw an actual Bar Pattern on any TV Receiver Screen. Pattern will consist of 4 to 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars. A Bar Generator is acknowledged to provide the quickest and most efficient way of adjusting TV linearity controls. The Model TV-50A employs a recently improved Bar Generator circuit which assures stable never-shifting vertical and horizontal bars.

CROSS HATCH GENERATOR:

The Model TV-50A Genometer will project a cross-hatch pattern on any TV picture tube. The pattern will consist of non-shifting, horizontal and vertical lines *interlaced* to provide a stable cross-hatch effect. This service is used primarily for correct ion trap positioning and for adjustment of linearity.

DOT PATTERN GENERATOR *(For Color TV)*

Although you will be able to use most of your regular standard equipment for servicing Color TV, the one addition which is a "must" is a Dot Pattern Generator. The Dot Pattern projected on any color TV Receiver tube by the Model TV-50A will enable you to adjust for *proper color convergence*. When all controls and circuits are in proper alignment, the resulting pattern will consist of a sharp white dot pattern on a black background. One or more circuit or control deviations will result in a dot pattern out of convergence, with the blue, red and green dots in overlapping dot patterns.

MARKER GENERATOR:

The Model TV-50A includes *all* the most frequently needed marker points. Because of the ever-changing and ever-increasing number of such points required, we decided against using crystal holders. We instead adjust each marker point against precise laboratory standards. The following markers are provided: 189 Kc., 262.5 Kc., 456 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1600 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc. (3579 Kc. is the color burst frequency.)

The Model TV-50A comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions. Only **$47.50 NET**

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Dept. D-526 3849 Tenth Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

Please send me the units checked on approval. If completely satisfied I will pay on the terms specified with no interest or finance charges added. Otherwise, I will return after a 10 day trial positively cancelling all further obligation.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone..... State.....

All prices net, F.O.B., N. Y. C.

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  $8.50 within 10 days. Balance $6.00 monthly for 5 months.
- ☐ Model TW-11 ..... Total Price $47.50
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  $6.95 within 10 days. Balance $5.00 monthly for 4 months.

TELEVISION

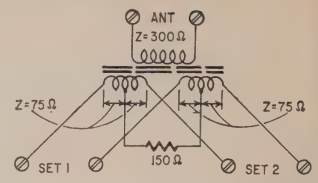

Fig. 8—Hybrid transformer type coupler for minimum loss, maximum isolation. Inductive coupling must be high, capacitive coupling low and all coupling symmetrical.

(*Continued from page* 84)

formance in well-installed systems, is shown in Fig. 8. The output match derives equally from the input and from the resistor, while isolation is obtained from a bridge balance achieved by meticulous symmetry in the windings. Loss is about 3.5 db, isolation about 13 db. There are other hybrid circuits with the same features, as well as some of the virtues and vices already discussed. Among them are ring hybrids, some of which use or misuse elevator coils, and resistance-bridge hybrids.

Good impedance matching in any of the couplers shown in Figs. 1 to 8 requires that both capacitance between terminal lugs and stray lead inductance be kept to a minimum and well controlled.

Recommendations

In an extreme fringe area where snow is already a problem, do not cut

Fig. 9—A simple 6-db pad.

a multiset coupler into an existing installation without adding a booster ahead of the coupler to lift the signal well out of the snow. Dividing the signal *always* weakens it.

Use only a type of coupler with matched input and output impedances. Do not use very-low-loss couplers unless you are prepared to make an excellent installation, keeping all lines clear of pipes, ducts, flashings, all other metal or damp materials, and avoiding sharp bends and corners. The lower the loss of the coupler, the less it will do to minimize standing waves due to impedance irregularities in the line.

Do not throw away signal needlessly by using a three-set coupler for two sets or a four-set coupler for three sets, unless you are in a strong-signal area. If you do, be sure to terminate each of the unused outlets with a 300-ohm resistor to keep your impedance match.

If you have plenty of signal strength, insert a 6-db pad at the terminals of each set to minimize off-channel reflections. Such a pad is easily made from four resistors and is shown in Fig. 9.

Remember that buying a multiset coupler is like buying anything else. You get what you pay for. Rarely more, sometimes less. Get a reputable make, from a reputable dealer. END

HARMONICS WORK FOR YOU in new CONVERGENCE CIRCUIT

A system of color-dot convergence said to give better results than earlier systems is appearing in modern color TV receivers. Here's how it works and how it's adjusted

By ROBERT G. MIDDLETON
TELEVISION CONSULTANT

MORE and more technicians are moving into color TV *servicing*, and interest in the *practical* aspects of new circuits, controls and adjustments is growing. If you have not run across *second-harmonic convergence controls*, for example, you surely will before long. This is a Motorola innovation which makes closer convergence possible. Here's how it works:

The color dots on the picture-tube screen are converged with the static and dynamic convergence controls. Center-screen convergence is made with the static controls; edge-screen convergence with the dynamic controls.

A typical static control is shown in Fig. 1. Three beam (PM) magnets are used in most receivers. A few receivers have electromagnetic beam magnets, but from a practical standpoint they work just like the PM type.

All color receivers also have another static control—the blue lateral corrector, shown in Fig. 2. This is another PM unit. It is pushed up and down in its mounting strap to obtain center-screen convergence. The *actions* of the beam magnets and blue lateral corrector are shown in Fig. 3. Thus, we have four static controls, which are adjusted to obtain center-screen convergence.

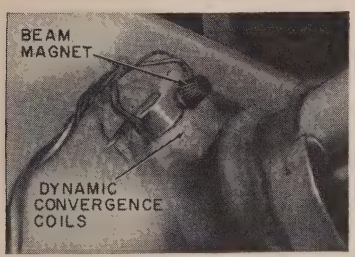

Fig. 1—A typical beam magnet is a PM unit with a control knob. It is rotated to obtain center-screen convergence. Note the dynamic convergence coils below the magnet.

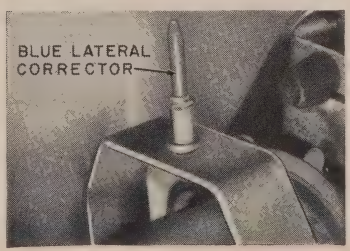

Fig. 2 (right)—A typical blue lateral corrector, mounted over the blue gun.

Dynamic convergence

After the preliminary static adjustments are made and the color dots are converged at center screen, we find the situation depicted in Fig. 4. That is, the color dots at the screen edges are *overconverged*. This results from the fact that the radius of the phosphor-dot screen is greater than the radius of the electron beams in the pix tube.

This misconvergence is corrected by dynamic convergence controls. In theory, a parabolic current would be passed through the dynamic convergence coils (coil beneath beam magnet in Fig. 1) to correct overconvergence. In practice, a parabolic current is not used (a parabola has the shape of an auto headlight reflector).

Instead of using a parabolic current, a section of a sine wave is used to obtain horizontal dynamic convergence. The reason—a parabola and a suitable sine-wave section have approximately equivalent shapes and sine waves are much easier and more economical to generate at the horizontal scanning frequency.

However, the problem of dynamic convergence does not end here. We know that there are *tolerances* on all manufactured components. That is why one color receiver can be converged very accurately, while another set of the same make cannot be converged as closely as we might wish. All yokes and picture tubes cannot be made *exactly* the same. *Most* convergence variations arise from *yoke* tolerances.

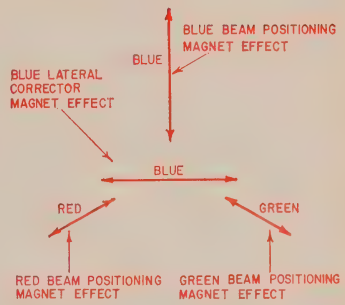

Fig. 3—Motions of color dots controlled by adjusting beam magnets and blue lateral corrector.

Second-harmonic correction

By adding a small amount of second-harmonic voltage to a sine-wave voltage we can change the shape of the sine wave. It can be made *closer* to a parabola. Hence, we obtain a waveform which is better from the theoretical standpoint.

Moreover, by varying the *voltage* and *phase* of this second harmonic, we can make the waveform more peaked or flatter or lean it slightly to one side or the other. This is how we make up for yoke and picture-tube tolerances.

From the practical point of view, this second harmonic puts "waves" in

(*Continued on page 94*)

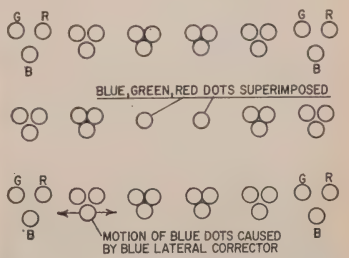

Fig. 4—Center screen is converged, but edges are overconverged.

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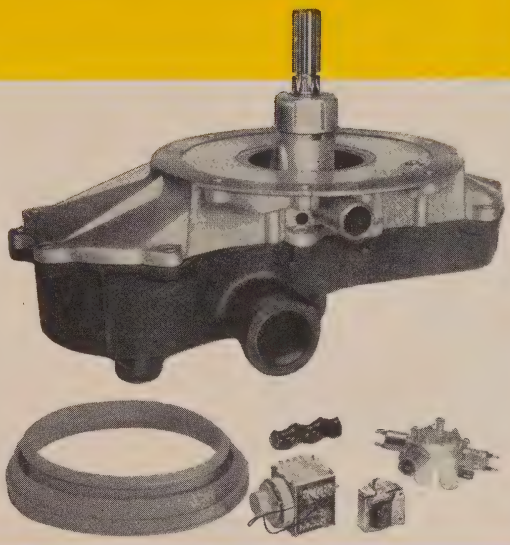

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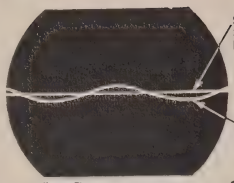

Fig. 5—Correct amounts of fundamental and second-harmonic current produce a straight scanning line.

the horizontal scanning line, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Dynamic convergence is obtained by using enough sine-wave and second-harmonic current to obtain a straight scanning line. That is, the curved lines of blue dots, seen in Fig. 4, are made straight.

As in Fig. 5, *too much* second-harmonic current causes "waves" in the scanning line and it is no longer straight. Hence, the convergence controls must be adjusted accurately.

A diagram of a control panel for a second-harmonic convergence system is shown in Fig. 6. Note, first, that combined red–green controls are used. These affect motions of both red and green color dots. This too, is new in color receiver design.

At this point we are concerned chiefly with adjusting the controls which cause a flow of fundamental and second-harmonic sine-wave current through the convergence coils. With reference to Fig. 5, preliminary straightening of the blue scanning line is made with the blue horizontal phase 1 control (B HOR PHASE 1) control seen in Fig. 6.

The effect of adjusting the blue horizontal phase 1 control is seen in Fig. 7. This control determines the phase or timing of the fundamental sine-wave current. Adjust the blue horizontal phase 1 control to peak the blue line at center screen, as shown by the "correct" pattern in Fig. 7.

This brings us to the second-harmonic adjustment. The phase of the second-harmonic voltage (or current) is set by turning the blue horizontal phase 2 control (B HOR PHASE 2) control seen in Fig. 6. Adjust this control to obtain second-harmonic symmetry along the blue scanning line, as shown in Fig. 8. Of course, we have an overcorrection at this point. The next step is to reduce the amount (amplitudes) of the fundamental and second-har-

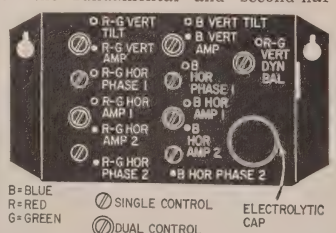

Fig. 6—A control panel for a second-harmonic convergence system. Note: Controls (1) are for fundamental sine waveforms. Controls (2) are for second-harmonic sine waveforms.

Fig. 7—Fundamental sine wave is adjusted in phase to peak blue line at center screen.

monic currents to get a straight scanning line.

Straighten the blue line shown in Fig. 8 first, by adjusting the blue horizontal amplitude control 1. This is the (B HOR AMP 1) control seen in Fig. 6. This adjusts the amount of fundamental sine-wave current through the blue convergence coil. Usually, this adjustment alone is insufficient to obtain a perfectly straight blue line.

To get a very straight blue line, now adjust the blue horizontal amplitude control 2. This is the (B HOR AMP 2) control in Fig. 6. It sets the amount of second-harmonic sine-wave current through the blue convergence coil. This permits a straighter blue line than possible without second-harmonic correction. We get better convergence.

This explanation has been limited to the *blue* controls. You will observe from Fig. 6 that second-harmonic controls are also used for the red–green lines. The same general principles apply here, and will not be discussed in detail.

Second-harmonic voltages

Both the fundamental and the second-harmonic waveforms are obtained very simply by ringing tuned circuits from the flyback pulse, as illustrated in Fig. 9. The BLUE HOR PHASE 1 coil resonates at 15,750 cycles. The BLUE HOR PHASE 2 coil resonates at 31,500 cycles. The flyback pulse not only has a fundamental component, but also strong harmonic components. Hence, it "rings" both tuned circuits strongly. The tuned circuits have a high Q and deliver sine waveforms to the blue convergence coil.

When we turn the slugs in the phasing coils, we cause the current to lag

Fig. 8—Second-harmonic sine wave is adjusted in phase to obtain a symmetrical "wave" along blue line.

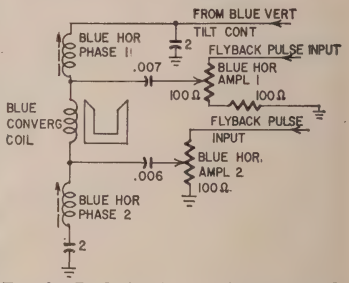

Fig. 9—Both fundamental and second-harmonic waveforms are obtained by "ringing" phasing coils with flyback pulses.

or lead the voltage, depending on whether we tune the coils slightly to the high or the low side of resonance. This produces the convergence effects shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

The 100-ohm potentiometers in Fig. 9 determine the amount of pulse voltage used to "ring" the coils. These are the amplitude controls. They determine how much of the corrective waveform current flows through the convergence coil.

Service technicians who are used to the dynamic convergence adjustments for earlier receivers will recognize that second-harmonic correction is unique. Other new adjustments, which cannot be covered in this article because of space limitations, are completely new to the color TV industry.

Hence, a new convergence procedure is necessary. You cannot generalize from previous design and tackle the new receivers successfully. Following articles will familiarize you with these innovations. END

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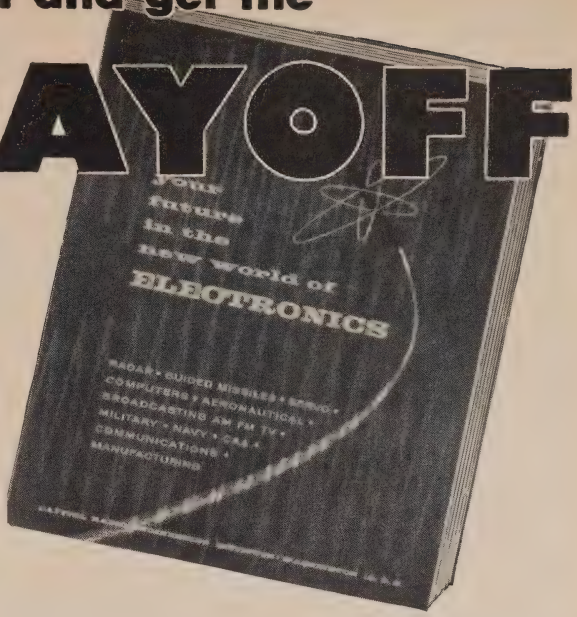

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BECAUSE many readers ask what receiver faults can be responsible for various types of picture distortion, we will point out some of the main causes at this time.

Fig. 1 shows that the fine detail in a picture or test pattern is contributed by the portion of the if response curve toward the sound-carrier end. When if response slumps off in this region, the narrow portions of the vertical wedges become blurred or invisible.

On the other hand, long horizontal lines or objects in the picture are maintained by the portion of the if response curve toward the picture-carrier end. This is also shown in Fig. 1.

When the local oscillator is tuned to run the picture carrier too far down on the curve, near the base line, low video frequencies are attenuated and the reproduction of long horizontal objects in the picture becomes faulty.

Beginners sometimes forget that good picture reproduction depends upon good frequency response of the entire signal section. For example, Fig. 2 shows how different regions of the rf response curve contributed to high and low video-frequency reproduction. Poor tuner response can cause poor picture quality.

The same considerations apply to frequency response of the video amplifier. Defective or off-value peaking coils attenuate or eliminate reproduction of the high video frequencies. Off-value plate-load resistors will cause weak low-frequency reproduction when too low in value, or weak high-frequency reproduction when too high in value.

These considerations are of much greater importance in color reception. Fig. 3 shows how the chroma signal is transmitted in the higher video-frequency region of the signal channel, near the sound-carrier end. Poor response in the chroma-signal region weakens or kills the color signal.

Every modern service technician should *own and use* a good sweep and marker generator.

Not practical

I would like to replace a 12WP4 picture tube with a 12LP4. Is this practical?—W H. R., Jr., Rockville, Md.

The 12WP4 has a thin neck requiring a special yoke and associated components. A standard-sized tube does not fit into the 12WP4 assembly. Deflection power used and the B-boost voltage are also unsatisfactory for the 12WP4. Hence, we would advise against this particular conversion.

Tuner trouble

I am having difficulty with a Motorola tuner and would appreciate any hints on disassembly as I want to avoid throwing the circuits out of alignment. —J. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Loss of alignment is unavoidable when circuit work is done on a tuner. A good rf sweep and marker generator, with scope, is essential for tuner work. Shops not equipped for rf sweep alignment work should replace such tuners

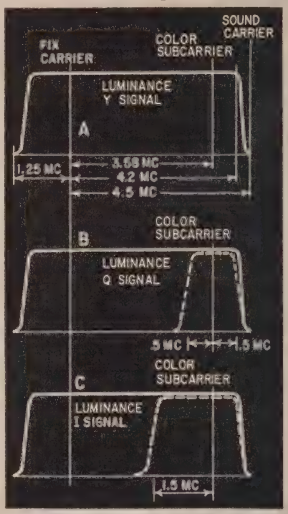


Fig. 3—The color signal occupies the high video-frequency end of the signal channel.

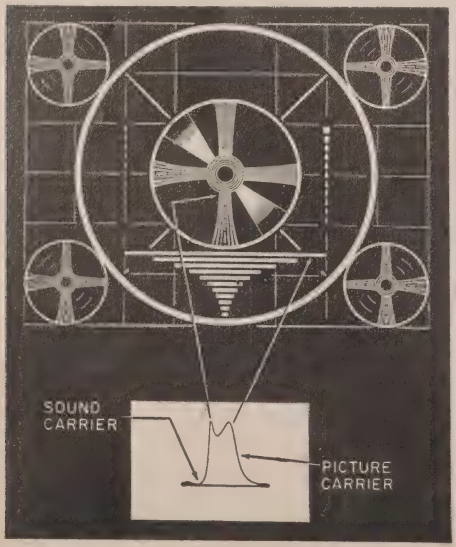


Fig. 1 — Portions of a test pattern which indicate high- and low-frequency response of the if amplifier.

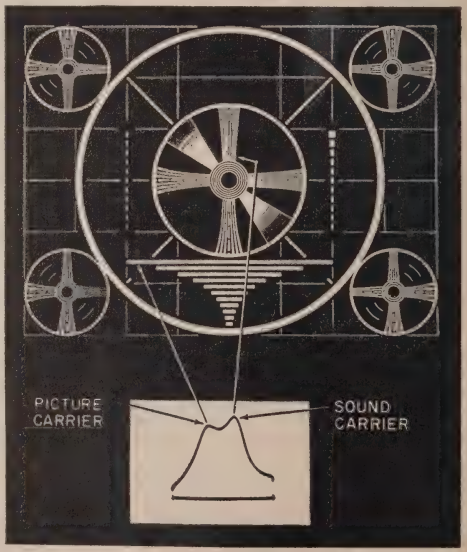


Fig. 2 — Portions of a test pattern which indicate high- and low-frequency response of the rf amplifier.

TELEVISION

or pass the job on to a shop that specializes in tuner work.

Picture pulling

A Zenith 17Z30Q operates OK on an antenna, but shows picture pulling on a signal from a cable system. Another receiver, however, operates satisfactorily on the cable signal. What do you suggest?—W. S., St. Johns, Ariz.

The first thing to try is a pair of 250-μf capacitors in series with the receiver's antenna terminals. In case further attention is required, and if ample signal is present, also insert a 6-db H-pad at the receiver input terminals (see RADIO-ELECTRONICS, June, 1958, page 90). Also, don't forget to check the age control.

Going overseas

We are moving to Australia and have a DuMont RA-170 that we would like to use. How can this receiver be suitably converted?—B. J. N., St. Thomas, Ontario

The Australian sound frequency is 5.5 mc above the picture carrier and deviates ±50 kc. Since 625 lines and 50 fields are used, and the channels are 7 mc wide, we would advise against this conversion. The power transformer may heat objectionably on 50 cycles, and the tuner would probably have to be reworked. You will have difficulty in obtaining satisfactory if response for the 7-mc channels.

17 to 21-inch

What would you advise for converting a 17BP4 to a 21-inch tube in a Tele-King 174?—W. D. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 21EP4 is the most practical conversion type in this case. No electrical changes will be required, although the second-anode voltage will be a little low. This makes ion-trap adjustment somewhat critical.

Excessive height

We have a problem of excessive height and width on a Magnavox CT358. A metal sleeve under the yoke does not give the required reduction. What would you suggest?—B. H., Hughson, Calif.

You are on the right track in placing a metal sleeve under the yoke. Try using a longer and thicker sleeve, and the desired picture size will surely be obtained. You can roll up a sheet of aluminum foil, as required.

More width needed

A tube layout for a Minerva code 92, serial 134949 chassis (stamped Regal) is enclosed. The schematic seems to be unavailable. The problem is to get more picture width. The 5U4-GT has been replaced, but width is still a bit short.—E. T. R. Co., Wallington, N. J.

You can sometimes bring the width out satisfactorily by selecting "hot" tubes for the horizontal circuit. However, this is a typical situation in which replacing the 5U4 with a pair of silicon rectifiers will give the needed picture

width without tube selection. The internal resistance of a silicon rectifier is low and gives more B-plus than a 5U4.

630 conversion

Can a 24-inch picture tube be used in an RCA 630-TS?—F. Y., Miami, Fla.

We assume that the chassis now has a 10-inch tube. Conversion to a 24-inch tube such as a 24AP4 is expensive and extensive mechanical and electrical changes are required. However, the job can be done.

A more practical conversion would be to a 21-inch tube such as the 21EP4.

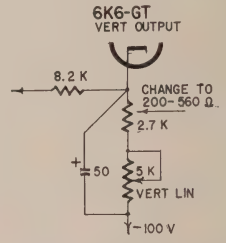


Fig. 4—Cathode resistor of the vertical output tube is reduced in value to increase picture height.

For this tube the second-anode voltage must be raised to 15,000, using a standard flyback and yoke for the 21EP4. To obtain satisfactory vertical sweep, the 2,700-ohm 6K6-GT cathode resistor must be reduced to a value between 200 and 560 ohms, determined by experiment. Some of these chassis have less than 50-μf cathode bypass capacitance. If your chassis has less than 50 μf, it must be increased (see Fig. 4).

Parts hard to get

We have come up against the problem of replacement parts for the high-voltage system of an Emerson 619A, chassis 12094A. Would it be advisable to convert to a direct-view picture tube? —W. M. I., Albuquerque, N. Y.

This is an old-type power supply of special design. Conversion is possible, but would be a losing proposition because of the extensive changes required. This is one of the occasional situations in which the customer should be frankly advised that he trade in the receiver on an up-to-date model.

Line fuse blows

An RCA 17S6022 occasionally blows the line fuse when turned on. This can be stopped by using fuse resistors, but then a buzz appears in the sound. How can the buzz be eliminated? — J. B. McD., Dallas, Tex.

The buzz occurs because the fuse resistor adds 11.2 ohms to the line, bringing the B-plus voltage down to a marginal value. The present-day trend is to install a Surgistor and use a conventional fuse. If the fuse blows after installing the Surgistor, there is an intermittent short in the power-supply system which needs localizing. The fil-

ter capacitors always make a good starting point.

Wants less width

I am enclosing a schematic for an Addison TV set, no longer in production. Various circuit changes have been made. I installed a width coil, but although this reduced the width as required, the picture became nonlinear. Any assistance will be appreciated.—G. L., Quebec, Canada

Instead of adding a width coil, a simpler means of reducing width and keeping linearity is to slide an aluminum-foil sleeve under the yoke.

Loses horizontal sync

I have a Freed-Eisemann 1916-19 that loses horizontal sync for a few seconds every 10-15 minutes. The picture snaps back by itself. What would you suggest?—W. H., Astoria, N. Y.

Lack of voltage data in your report makes specific suggestions difficult. However, drift in horizontal sync can be corrected in some cases by shunting the .015-μf capacitor in the cathode circuit of the 6AC7 horizontal oscillator control tube with a .001-μf ceramic unit. The Gernsback Library *TV Technotes* book (No. 46) advises that the 5,000-ohm plate-load resistor in the 6K6-GT horizontal-oscillator circuit can be increased to 10,000 ohms to improve sync lock.

Hot flyback

A Crosley 380 has me stumped. Its flyback was replaced with a Thordarson 85. The flyback went out again and was replaced as before. Too much current is being drawn. Disconnecting the yoke is the only thing that brings the current back to normal. The yoke is OK. The transformer gets too hot.—H. R. W., Mendenhall, Miss.

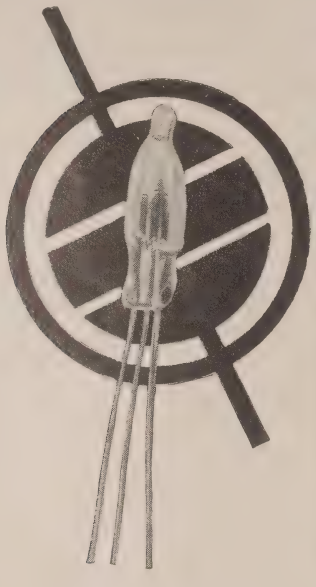
You will probably find incorrect voltages at the horizontal output tube. You should have 138 volts dc and 9 volts peak-to-peak ac on the screen grid. If incorrect, check the screen circuit. The control grid should have —41 volts dc and 60 volts peak-to-peak ac. If not, check the adjustment of the drive control and test the coupling capacitor. It is possible, but less likely, that the high-voltage filter capacitor is leaky.

Slow warmup

The complaint is slow warmup and low brightness, with noticeable retrace lines in a Craftsman RC-101. I suspect that a new picture tube is needed. Can an aluminized tube be used for higher contrast?—D. G. H., Owatonna, Minn.

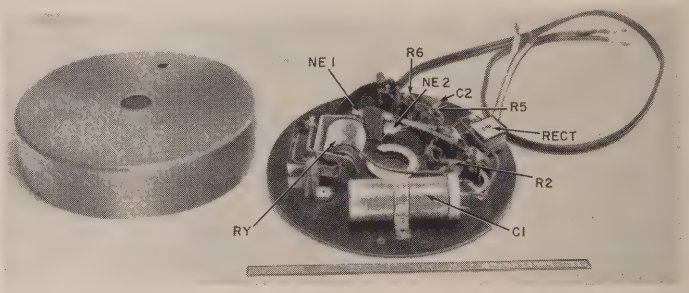
A new picture tube will undoubtedly correct this trouble, but whether an aluminized tube can be used depends upon the second-anode voltage available. Check the rated voltage for the aluminized tube you select, and make sure that this rated voltage is available. If so, you will get a definite advantage in contrast. END

The NE-77 is about the same size as the common NE-2. Note the red dot on the anode side of its stem.



Miniature neon triode for sensitive relay circuits

new neon bulb... acts like a THYRATRON



A commercial unit using the circuit shown in Fig. 6.

By TOMMY N. TYLER

IF you have ever wanted a simple and inexpensive circuit for actuating a relay by closing a high-impedance circuit, you will find the NE-77 miniature glow lamp worth knowing. Developed by General Electric for triggering and switching circuits, it will perform such tasks as switching appliances on and off at the touch of a hand, indicating when liquid in a tank reaches a predetermined level, and many others. Its operation is similar to that of cold-cathode thyratrons, such as the OA4 and the 5823, yet it costs only a fifth as much and takes up less room.

The NE-77 is about the same size and shape as the familiar NE-2 neon lamp, but it has *three* electrodes instead of two. Although the bulb is designed for a continuous current of 0.5 ma, short pulses as great as 100 ma or more can easily be handled. This feature makes the lamp ideal for use in circuits where a capacitor discharge actuates an impulse, latching or stepping relay. When used within its ratings, the bulb will last for many thousands of operations.

The characteristics of the NE-77 are such that 140–180 volts dc, applied across the outer electrodes, is not sufficient to fire the lamp. However, if this voltage is maintained across the outer electrodes while a triggering voltage of 140 to 180 dc is applied to the center electrode, the lamp fires and continues to conduct until the circuit is broken or a reverse pulse is applied to the outer electrodes. A reverse pulse on the center electrode will not stop conduction. Triggering current is extremely small (80 μa or less), which lets you use a high-impedance trigger circuit. Although the lamp gives off a bright flash when triggered in a capacitor-discharge circuit, its steady-state illumination is too feeble to serve as a good indicator lamp.

Fig. 1 is the basic circuit for using the NE-77. Note the polarity of the lamp in the circuit. Its anode lead is identified by a red dot on the side of the glass envelope. [Actually either outside electrode can be used as the anode. But once in a circuit, do not reverse the outside leads—whichever lead you use as the anode, continue to use it as the anode. Reversing these leads after using the unit will change its characteristics.—*Editor*] Applying the triggering voltage to the center electrode causes the lamp to conduct, energizing relay RY. The relay must be a sensitive type which will pull in at 0.5 ma, and the combined resistance of R and RY must be about 170,000 ohms to limit the current to this value. This circuit is so sensitive that it can usually be triggered by merely touching the center electrode with the hand, or the triggering voltage can be tapped off the anode supply voltage and applied through switch S, as in Fig. 2. Resistor R2 in the triggering circuit can be several megohms.

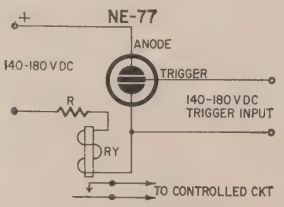


Fig. 1—Basic circuit using a NE-77. Trigger input is positive.

Capacitor-discharge circuit

Fig. 3 shows the basic capacitor-discharge type of circuit. With this circuit a relatively insensitive relay with a coil resistance as low as 200 ohms may be used. When the lamp is not conducting, capacitor C charges to the value of the dc voltage applied across the outer electrodes. When triggered, the lamp dumps the charge on C through relay RY. Resistor R limits the continuous current through the lamp when conducting, to prevent it from being overloaded. This type of circuit does

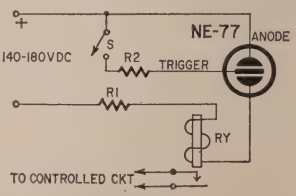


Fig. 2—Triggering pulse can be tapped off neon lamp's anode circuit.

ELECTRONICS

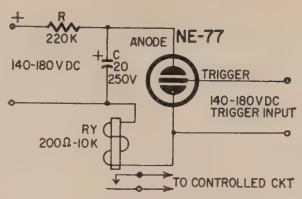


Fig. 3—Basic capacitor-discharge trigger circuit requires a 140–180-volt dc pulse to key the circuit.

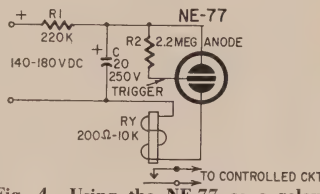


Fig. 4—Using the NE-77 as a relaxation oscillator.

have one limitation—the relay will not remain energized, restricting it to applications involving impulse type relays. If a latching or stepping relay is not available, a junkbox 28-volt dc relay can be wired to energize another slave relay which has a pair of self-holding contacts.

This circuit can also be triggered from the anode supply voltage, as described before. If the center electrode is permanently connected to the anode through a suitable resistance, as in Fig. 4, the lamp becomes a relaxation oscillator. When the lamp is not lit capacitor C charges slowly through resistor R1. When the ionization voltage is reached, the lamp fires and sends the charge on C through the relay coil. This in turn drops the anode voltage and the lamp goes out, starting another cycle. With the values shown, the relay will pulse once every 2 or 3 seconds. This circuit can be used to flash warning lights, animate displays, etc.

Fig. 5 shows a way to use the lamp for ac operation. Closing the circuit through resistor R2 applies a triggering voltage to the lamp during positive half-cycles of the ac line, energizing the relay. In this circuit the lamp performs the dual role of trigger tube and half-wave rectifier. Capacitor C1 keeps the relay from chattering. Since the lamp conducts only on positive half-cycles, opening the triggering circuit lets the lamp de-ionize on the next negative half-cycle of the ac line. This circuit also requires a sensitive relay, since the average current should be kept around 0.5 ma.

If resistor R2 is replaced by a thermistor, photocell or some other device which changes resistance appreciably with changes in pressure, temperature, humidity or other conditions, the lamp can be used to energize or de-energize the relay, depending on whether the resistance increases or decreases. The lowest value of R2 which may be inserted without triggering the lamp should be determined by experiment for

each individual lamp, but will generally be greater than 2 megohms.

Contact relay trigger

Fig. 6 is a trigger circuit designed to go off when conductors P1 and P2 are bridged with the hand or other part of the body. In this circuit, the selenium rectifier provides half-wave rectification for charging capacitor C1. Resistors R5 and R6 are a voltage-dividing network holding the dc voltage on the triggering electrode slightly below that necessary to fire the lamp. Bridging P1 and P2 with the hand, or other high-impedance circuit, presents a triggering pulse to the lamp on the next positive half-cycle. The lamp ionizes, dumping the charge on C1 through the relay. The NE-2 lamp in series with resistor R1 provides enough voltage regulation to prevent spurious operation of the device from sudden ac line transients and to

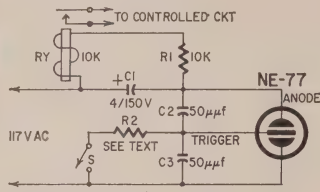


Fig. 5—This relay trigger circuit is powered by the ac line.

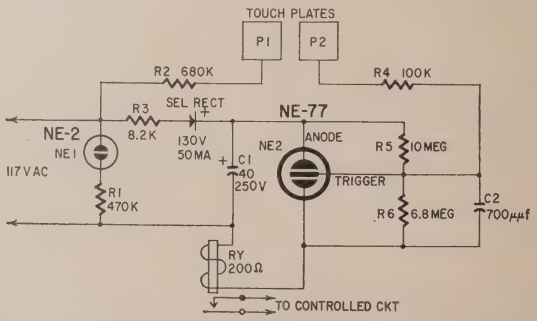
permit operation over a wide range of line voltages. A few seconds must be allowed between successive operations so C1 may charge to full voltage.

This circuit is independent of ac ground polarity, and contacts P1 and P2 are well isolated from the ac line by resistors R2 and R4 to eliminate shock hazard. The circuit works best with leads to P1 and P2 kept less than 4 feet long. With longer leads, some difficulty may be experienced with capacitance-to-ground effects which may cause spontaneous triggering, depending on the spacing of the leads, their configuration, etc. Reversing the line plug *may* help in such cases.

The circuit shown in Fig. 6 may be adapted to indicate liquid level by attaching contact P1 to any metallic tank and by making P2 an insulated metal contact placed at the level to be indicated. When the liquid surface touches P2, the lamp fires, closing the relay and actuating an alarm, solenoid valve, etc. Even liquids which are very poor conductors will trigger the circuit, since the contact resistance between P1 and P2 may be as high as 10 megohms or more. This is also an excellent system for highly inflammable or explosive liquids, since the current through the contacts is so small it precludes sparking.

Probably the most beneficial use of this circuit is to provide a way for persons afflicted with arthritis, paralysis or other physical disability to turn lights and appliances on and off by bringing some part of their body in contact with the two closely spaced metal plates.

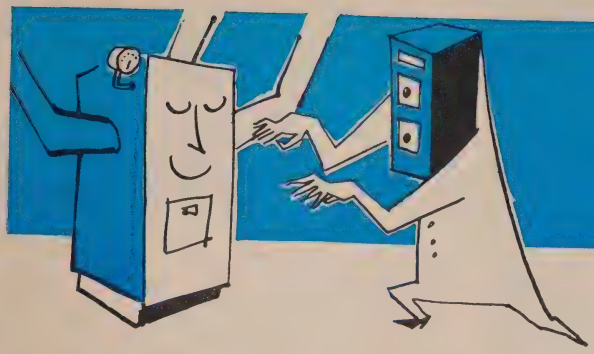
A wired unit, like that shown in Fig. 6, is manufactured by the General Electric Co. (Accessory Equipment Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.), as Catalog No. ASL-211-01. This device, known as the Touchtron, was developed specifically for installation in the bases of table lamps to permit turning the lamp on and off by touching two insulated metal "touch" areas provided in the design of the lamp. The complete unit, shown in the photo, is 4¾ inches in diameter by 1⅛ inches thick, and includes an ingenious impulse latching relay capable of switching loads up to 5 amperes at 120 volts ac. As purchased, the unit has five external leads: Two are for attaching to an ac line cord and plug. Two leads are for attaching to a lamp socket. The fifth lead and the case of the unit are the touch leads. Since the relay is wired to deliver ac line voltage when energized, the relay contacts must be rewired before the device can perform some other control function. To do so, cut away the two tubular brass rivets holding the cover on the unit. I have modified several of these units to silence TV commercials, stop tape recorders at the end of a reel and do many other odd jobs. END



R1—470,000 ohms
R2—680,000 ohms
R3—8,200 ohms
R4—100,000 ohms
R5—10 megohms
R6—6.8 megohms
All resistors ½ watt, 10%

C1—40 μf, 250 volts, electrolytic
C2—700 μμf
NE1—NE-2 neon lamp
NE2—NE-77 neon lamp
P1, P2—small metal touch plates
RECT—selenium, 50 ma, 130 volts
RY—200-ohm coil
Miscellaneous hardware

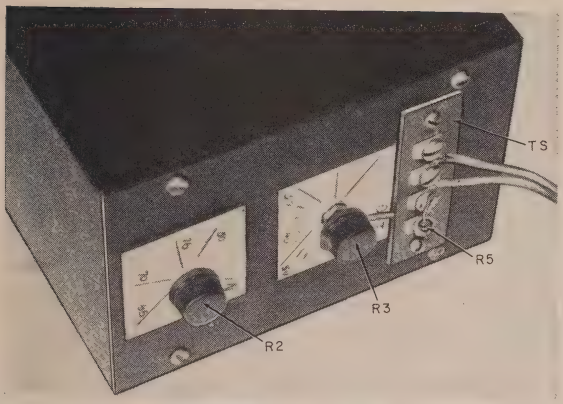
Fig. 6—Bridging touch plates in this circuit with hand keys the relay.



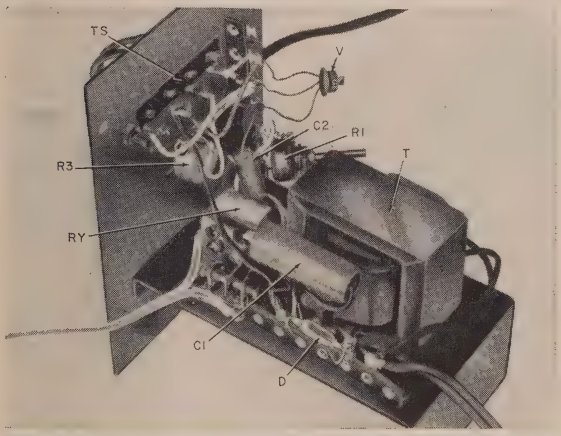
MIND READING FURNACE CONTROL

One-transistor unit anticipates the need for extra heat when outdoor temperatures start dropping, and your house stays warm

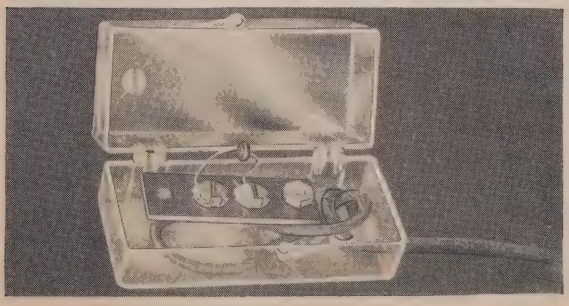
By JAMES A. McROBERTS



Once the two controls are set, your house will stay at a constant temperature despite changes in the weather.



Under its metal skin are the electronic mind - reading components.



The outside sensor is mounted in a plastic box for protection against wind and rain.

EVER come home with cold feet to a cold house just after dark on a winter evening? Sure, the thermostat is OK. It's working fine, as far as it goes. But it cannot anticipate a sudden change in outside temperature. The control described here does just that—it expects a demand for more heat ahead of time.

And it's simple and easy to construct and operate. One knob (IN) controls inside temperature while the other (OUT) sets the differential between inner and outer temperature. The differential is the key to a warm house ahead of time! If the outer temperature goes down, the differential increases and the electronic brain tells the furnace to supply more heat.

Basic action depends on two thermistors. A thermistor is a resistor whose value changes with temperature. As a thermistor is heated, its resistance decreases; as it cools, its resistance increases. For the two units, R4 and R5, used in this device the change is roughly 2.5% per degree F, related to the nominal value at 77°.

How to use this variable resistance as an anticipator for your furnace is shown by the partial circuit in Fig. 1 and the complete schematic in Fig. 2. Essentially we control the base current of a p-n-p transistor with two thermistors—R4 outside the house and R5 inside.

As the transistor's base current, in proportion to the base voltage, increases so does its collector current. This collector current operates the sensitive relay. When the relay closes, it turns on the heat. Until base current drops and collector current along with it, the furnace stays on.

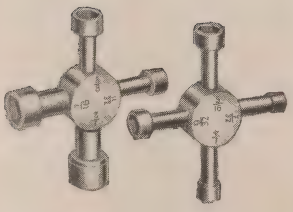
Now consider Fig. 1. An adjustment to set base current close to the normal operating point is provided by R1. With the transistor's internal resistance, paths are provided to bleed the voltage at its base to ground, the positive bus, through thermistors R4 and R5. Pot R2 is a fine adjustment for turn-on and turn-off points. In effect, it sets the inside temperature.

Continuing along the bleeder path

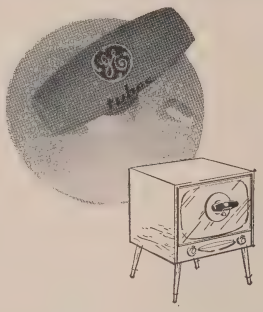
SPEED REPAIRWORK
FIELD-TESTED TV SERVICE

Time saved is money saved when repairing television sets. Because of this, General Electric has developed a whole series of original tools and devices to cut your servicing time and costs. They've been exhaustively field-tested, field-proved. They add profit hours to the work week of the television technician.

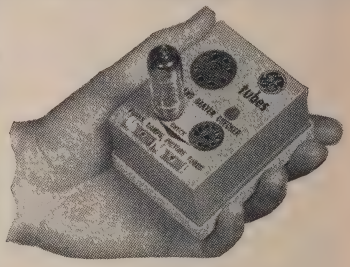
Read about these ingenious aids below! See them on your next visit to your G-E tube distributor's! Only General Electric makes available this group of special service devices—each and every one a time and trouble saver. They're easy to use . . . and easy to obtain. Ask your G-E distributor how to get them! *Distributor Sales, Electronic Components Division, General Electric Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.*



TWIN-X WRENCH SET (ETR-752)—designed and built expressly for TV-radio repairwork. Replaces eight hex-head socket wrenches $\frac{7}{32}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$". Sizes are clearly marked for quick selection. Hollow shafts permit wrench to grip the nut over protruding end of bolt. Chrome-plated case-hardened steel—will stand up in long, hard service.



SAFETY-GLASS PULLER (ETR-1592). Now you can remove the television safety glass easily, without risk of cracking or chipping. Handle of this device controls a three-inch rubber suction cup with vacuum-release tip.



NEW TUBE-FUSE-LAMP CHECKER (ETR-981A). Only 3½" by 2¾" by 1⅞". Can easily be carried in pocket. Powered by 3 "C" flashlight batteries. Will check 7- and 9-pin miniature tubes, also lock-in and octal-base types . . . picture-tube heaters . . . all TV and radio fuses . . . all filament-type pilot lamps. A "must" for technicians.

PLUS...

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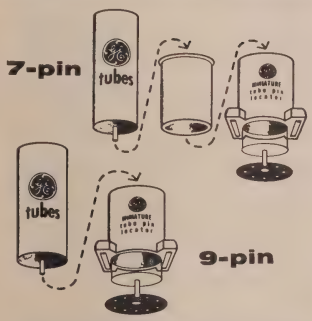
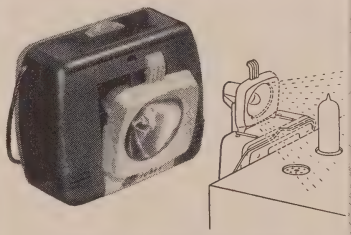
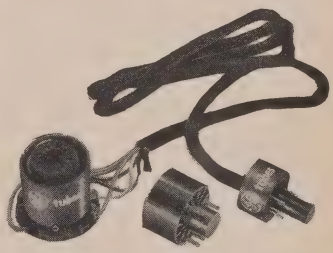


PIN-LOCATOR FOR MINIATURE TUBES (ETR-1540). Use it to place miniatures in hard-to-reach sockets. Centering plug positions the locator above pin holes. Magnets then hold locator while tube is turned till pins drop into socket.



MAGNETIC SWING-BEAM SERVICE LIGHT (ETR-1593). Magnet holds the light securely to chassis of set, so that both your hands are free for work. Swing-beam design puts illumination just where you need it. A time-saving aid you'll want on every job. Small, fits easily in your service case. Strongly made, durable . . . uses standard flashlight bulb and batteries.



TRI-PLEX EXTENSION LEAD (ETR-1527). New in design. Compact for your service case, with only one lead plus adapter. Practical and easy to use. Like other G-E service aids, the Tri-Plex Extension Lead comes in a protective, reusable polyethylene container.

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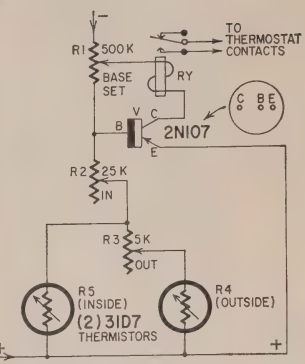


Fig. 1—Partial circuit showing the business end of the anticipator.

from the transistor base to the positive ground, the current splits into two parallel branches. One is through R4 and the outside control R3. R3 is marked OUT in the photos and diagrams. The other path is through thermistor R5.

Consider R5 first. If it gets cold, its resistance increases and both base and collector current rise due to increased voltage at the transistor's base. If it gets cold enough, collector current becomes large enough to close the relay, turning on the heat. As the furnace warms up the house and R5, just the opposite occurs, and the heat is turned off.

This part of the circuit provides simple thermostatic action. As the time the relay is closed is also dependent on the relay's pull-in and drop-out current values, the time the furnace is on is longer than the actual time resulting from thermistor action in the circuit.

A second bleeder path may be traced through R4, mounted outside the house. Decreasing outside temperature raises R4's resistance, which in turn raises the voltage at the transistor base and therefore the collector current. The relative effect of R4 on the simple thermostatic action of R5 is controlled by series resistance inserted by R3. For example, if equal resistance is added in series with R4 and thermistor R4, then changes by 10%, the series circuit changes by about 5%. With more series resistance, the effect is still less. So we have added an anticipator circuit to the thermostat.

Put one together

After mounting terminal strip TS check for possible shorts to the panel. Insulate the relay frame from the chassis. The transistor is soldered in place. Use a heat sink on its leads to prevent damage. Solder it and diode D quickly with a hot iron. Use the same thermal precautions with the leads of capacitors C1 and C2.

The outside thermistor is mounted in a plastic box. If mounted on a wood window sill, a hole through the bottom of the case allows for holding it in place with a woodscrew. A knot in the

power-line type cable prevents strain on the leads. After mounting, close the box. This prevents sudden drafts and rain from unduly influencing R4's action. Drill a small hole in the lowermost part of the plastic case to vent any condensed moisture. About ⅛ inch is large enough.

Ground the positive side of the power supply. This prevents undue static charges from building up. Lead length to the outside thermistor may be as much as 1,000 feet since this is a low-impedance line.

Operation and calibration

After the unit has been assembled and wired, give it a bench check. Final installation and operation will be similar. Connect the outside thermistor to terminals 1 and 2 of TS and the inside thermistor to terminals 3 and 4. Turn the BASE SET control so all its resistance is in the circuit. Plug in the power supply and measure voltage. About 18 to 20 volts is OK—it will vary slightly due to tolerances of C1 and D.

Now, measure the voltage across RY's coil. Very little should be read. About 2 volts is right for a maximum.

Leaving the meter across the relay coil, reduce the resistance of R1. Watch the voltmeter. It should rise to nearly the supply voltage (17–19 now). Do not go beyond the point where the voltage stops rising or base current will be drawn and the transistor will be damaged or destroyed. If you wish, add a 47,000-ohm safety resistor in series with R1.

During this collector current variation test the relay should click in at about 10 or 11 volts. As the BASE SET pot is turned back again the relay should click out at about 6 or 7 volts.

Set the outside temperature control R3 for zero resistance. Adjust the BASE SET for a meter reading of about 5.5 volts. Touch the inside thermistor (R5) with your fingers. The meter should show a decrease in voltage. Allow meter indication to return to near normal again. Touch the outside thermistor. A similar action should be observed—a meter reading decrease.

Now set R3 so about half its resistance is cut into the circuit. Touch R5 again. The change should be far less pronounced than when pot R3 was set for zero resistance.

The foregoing tests indicate correct circuit operation. Now adjust the relay. The factory adjustment provides too great a range. Screw in the normally closed contact until there is little mechanical play between opening and closing. Make a BASE SET check again. The relay should now pull in at about 7 volts and drop out at around 6 or 6.5 volts. A difference of about 1 volt between drop-out and pull-in points (voltage across coil points) is what we want. The relay spring tension may have to be adjusted to secure this range.

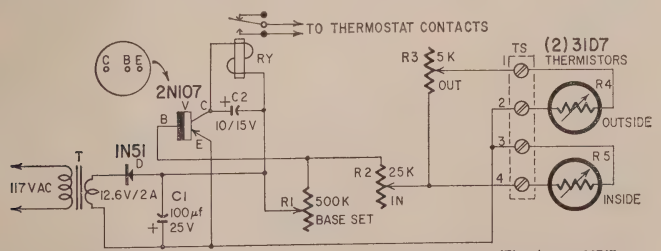
Installation

Place the outside thermistor, mounted in its case where it will not be affected by the sun. If necessary use a shade. A piece of sheet aluminum, iron or plastic on a bracket will serve quite well.

The control unit should be calibrated in turn-off values for the inside unit (setting of R2). Outside control R3 should be calibrated for a range of outside temperatures. Here one need not be exact, but just make a setting for some desired comfortable differential that you want maintained. It will function automatically thereafter. The differential setting is adjusted so that R5's action (inside thermistor) is normal during the afternoon. (Devote a Sunday afternoon to this.) Then the device will function well at night.

For night duty during sleeping hours a lower temperature may be wanted. If so, just set R2, INSIDE, to a lower turn-on and turn-off point. There is no need to reset outside control R3 for this service. If desired, a fixed resistor may be used in series with R2. Shunt this resistor with a switch. This gives you a night and a day position—the day position with the switch shorting out the added resistor. Value of the resistor is determined by measuring the amount of resistance cut in by R2 for a change from day to night service.

Now just relax and let your mind reading furnace control do the job! END



R1—miniature pot, 500,000 ohms
R2—miniature pot, 25,000 ohms
R3—miniature pot, 5,000 ohms
R4, 5—thermistors, disc type, 1,200 ohms at 25°C, 10% (Veco 31D7 or equivalent)
C1—100 μf, 25 volts, electrolytic
C2—10 μf, 15 volts, electrolytic
D—IN51
RY—8,000-ohm coil, 1.8-ma operating current (Sigma 4F-8000-S or equivalent)
T—filament transformer: primary 117 volts; secondary 12.6 volts, 2 amps (Thordarson 26F67 or equivalent)
TS—terminal strip, 4 screw lugs
V—2N107
Tie point, 7-lug
Tie point 5-lug
Terminal strip, 2 screw lugs
Case, 4 x 5 x 6 inches
Plastic box, 2⅞ x 1-3/16 x 1 inch
Miscellaneous hardware

Fig. 2—The complete control circuit.

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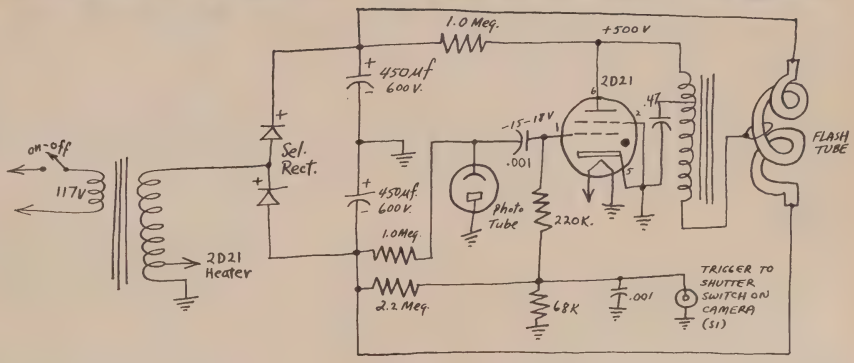
He finds that industrial types of electronic equipment can pack a wallop, both in high voltage and income



This photoflash unit almost had a mileage charge added to its repair bill.

By JACK DARR

THERE was a peculiar sound from the shop. It seemed to be composed of equal parts of a very loud "ooof!," a crash, a thump, a clatter and a tinkle of breaking glass. Added to this was an overtone like the vicious snap of a large arc. The Young Ham raced up the hall from the Ham Club to see what had happened. He yanked open the shop door and gasped. The Old-Timer sat on the floor at the far side of the shop, his long legs entangled in the bench stool. His cap was over his eyes and the stand mirror used for watching TV sets was wrapped around his neck. Fragments of the broken mirror covered the floor, accounting for the tinkling sound.

"Hey! Are you hurt?" asked the Young Ham anxiously.

The Old-Timer pushed his cap up over his forehead, took a deep breath and opened his eyes. His lips tightened and he shook his head sadly from side to side. He heaved a deep sigh.

"No, Junior, I ain't hurt," he said wearily. "Permanently, that is. Shocked, yes. Stupid, yes. Careless, yes. Mortified, yes. But, thanks to the kind Providence that takes care of drunks and danged fools, I *ain't hurt!*" His voice rose to a roar and the Young Ham jumped back in pretended alarm.

"You can't be or you wouldn't be able to beller like that," he agreed. "What in the world happened?"

The Old-Timer got to his feet painfully, shaking off the remains of the mirror and disentangling himself from the stool. He righted it and sat down, wincing as it contacted an evidently somewhat tender portion of his anatomy. "Well," he answered, "I was diversifyin'."

"Hah?" said the young Ham. "I'm not reading you, Dad."

"Diversifyin'," repeated the Old-Timer, picking another piece of glass from his shirt front. "You hear about it all the time; these wise guys in th' magazines tellin' us that we oughta diversify—branch out into other kinds of electronics work besides radio and TV. That's what I was doin'. See this?" and he indicated a medium-sized gray box on the bench, with some obviously electronic apparatus inside. "This is an electronic photoflash unit, from Miss Golden's studio. See these cute little capacitors here," pointing at two very large electrolytics, bolted to the sides of the case, "450 mikes at 600 volts? Lemme tell you this, one of them is sure good! I oughta know—it just diversified me all the way across the shop just now! I know *one* thing about this dang machine. Whatever else may be wrong with it, it ain't that capacitor! That one's good, for sure!"

"Yes, it seemed to get pretty good distance," agreed the Young Ham, grinning now that the crisis seemed to have passed. "It must be good, to throw that much lead that far!" and he ducked.

Coffee time

"One more crack like that and you'll pay for your own coffee!" growled the Old-Timer, seizing the boy by the back of his crew-cut neck and leading him out the door. "Let's go gitta cup while my arm and shoulder quits tingling." The two made their familiar dash out the back door, through the drugstore and across to the coffee shop which they referred to as the Main Office, claiming that they did more business there than at the shop. Settled at a table, with the inevitable rude remarks about the strength of the coffee and thickness of the "cream" disposed of, the Young Ham asked, "How does that thing work? I mean, what's it good for, besides knocking you across the shop?"

"Would make a good burglar alarm or electric fence or something like that, wouldn't it?" agreed the Old-Timer. "Main purpose, though, is to make flashes for takin' pictures. D'ja see that little curly tube in the reflector, there?"

"Yes," answered the Young Ham. "The one with the frosted glass over it?"

"That's a gas tube, just like a neon sign," explained the Old - Timer. "Frosted glass over it kinda diffuses the light. Gas in there makes it flash a bright white, instead of red, blue and so forth. Flash only lasts for a few milliseconds or maybe it's microseconds, but it's awful bright while it does last. Thing's good for lots of shots. Heard somewhere that the tube's good for 10,000 flashes or something like that."

"How's it fired?" asked the Young Ham.

"Well, it's flashed by a momentary pulse of current," answered the Old-Timer, reaching for the inevitable paper napkin and his ballpoint pen. "See here?" and he drew a sketch of the circuit (see diagram). "This transformer here feeds a center-tapped rectifier. Hot lead from the transformer goes to the center tap on the rectifier. Rectifier's got a flock of plates to enable it to stand the high voltage. Something like 400 volts, I think."

"You ought to know," grinned the Young Ham.

"I do, I do!" said the Old Timer, rubbing his arm. "Anyhow, the center point of these capacitors is grounded. Now, the flash tube is connected across the two capacitors *in series*. So if they're charged up to about 400 volts apiece, you've got 800 volts across the two of 'em . . . and shut up. I know what you were goin' to say. So the capacitors charge up, fire the tube and

then recharge again. This is controlled by this thyratron, the 2D21 here. There's an autotransformer in its plate circuit. The 0.47-mike capacitor here keeps it from shortin' out the voltage.

"When the grid voltage is lowered by shorting the trigger switch in the camera, the thyratron fires, and the pulse set up in the autotransformer fires the tube through this control-element hootenanny I've got looped around the middle of the flash tube. To tell the truth, I'm just a wee bit hazy about how those tubes work, but this dingus here seems to put an electrostatic field around the tube that makes it fire when the thyratron sends a pulse through it. I've gotta look that up one of these days, to see just how it does work."

About the photocell

"Didn't I see a phototube sticking up out of the top of that thing?" asked the Young Ham.

"Yep," replied the Old - Timer. "You're very observant. That's also connected into the thyratron grid circuit" and he added it to the diagram. You can fire the tube by closing switch S1, which is the shutter switch in the camera itself, or by getting enough light on the photocell. That way, you can use two or more of these units at once. When you trigger one of 'em, the rest go off, too. That way, it's a 'slave' unit and—"

"I know what a slave is," said the Young Ham. "It's like you do me and——"

"Never mind!" growled the Old-Timer. "No snotty remarks about your salary! I'd pay you what you were worth, but I'd hate to see you starve! Anyhow, as I was sayin' before I was so rudely interrupted, any number of slave units can be fired at once by just firin' one of 'em from the camera itself. That way, the photographer can set up two or three lights to cover all sides of the subject and have them all go off at once."

"I see," said the Young Ham, thoughtfully sipping his coffee as he studied the sketch. "So, to fix these things, all you've gotta do is check up on the voltages and stuff. Actually, they're fairly simple, aren't they?"

"Why, sure," agreed the Old-Timer. "Most of this kind of stuff is, after you've got it figured out. T'ain't near as complicated as the sync-clipper section of a TV set! All you need to do is set down, figure out what the thing is supposed to do, then check it to see just how they went about doin' it and there you are! Just like this here. What's he doin' there? Generatin' a high-voltage pulse. How? Discharging a pair of capacitors through a stepup transformer. How is it controlled? By a thyratron. What fires the thyratron? Either an ordinary switch or the photocell. There you is. Simple, ain't it?"

"Yeah, simple," agreed the Young Ham. "What was the trouble with that one?"

"Fired all the time," replied the Old-Timer. "Soon as the voltage built up, bingo, away she went. Wouldn't stop. Tough job. Had a leaky coupling capacitor in the thyratron grid. Wouldn't let it build up enough grid voltage to shut the tube off. Soon as the capacitors charged, the leakage voltage fired the thyratron again."

"That sounds pretty simple at that," said the Young Ham. "Have we got any diagrams of this kind of stuff?"

"You're joking, of course," said the Old-Timer. "Only way to get a diagram of this kind of material is to draw 'em up yourself as you go along. Best thing to do when you run into a strange piece of apparatus is take the time to draw up a schematic of it. Trace the circuits out and draw 'em up. Then, you can see what you're doin'."

"Looks like they'd send the schematics out with these things," observed the Young Ham. "Sure would make 'em easier to service."

"Boy, wouldn't it!" agreed the Old-Timer, getting up and fumbling for change. "I sometimes think that people don't care whether we fix the stuff they make or not! It's awful hard to get any information about 'em." He paid for the coffee and they ambled back across the street to the shop. Once back there, the Old-Timer reassembled the photoflash unit while the Young Ham unwillingly swept up the fragments of glass, grumbling under his breath as he did so. The Old-Timer ignored him, as usual, while tightening the screws in the case. Plugging it in, he tested it for flash action. Wrapping up the line cord, he gathered it up. While making out the job ticket, he laughed. "Oughta charge her mileage on this job, by golly.

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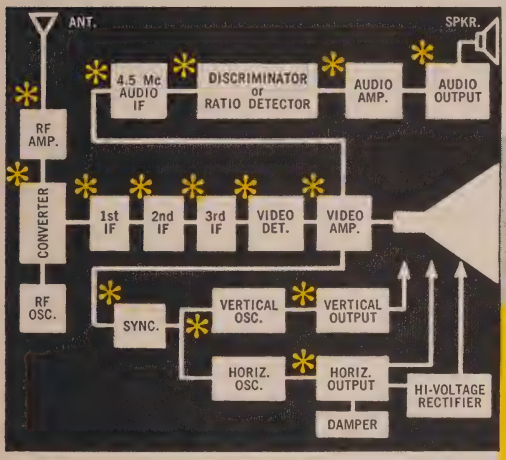

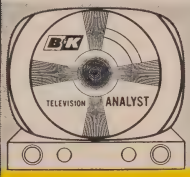

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Took me quite a while to git back from where it knocked me!" Filing the card, he put on his cap. "Junior, there's a couple of little radios out there on the counter. Clean 'em up while I'm gone, willya?" and he lugged the flash out to the truck.

Off to Doc Wood

When he returned, the Young Ham met him at the back door. "Don't even get out of the truck!" he yelled. "Doc Wood's nurse just called, all in a flap. Wants you down there, right away!"

"All right already," said the Old-Timer, starting the engine again, as the Young Ham scrambled in. "What's the big panic?"

"I don't know," said the Young Ham. "She just said get down there as quick as you could."

The Old-Timer backed out again and drove down the street to the doctor's office, a small brick building on the lower end of the main street. As he went in, a plump, starched nurse met him, grabbed him by the arm and marched him down the hall to a small treatment room. "There!" she said, pointing to a white enameled cabinet, with a long arm atop it, ending in a bowl-shaped reflector. "It just popped and blew a fuse and there was a terrible smell, and now it won't come on. It won't heat up at all."

The Old-Timer examined the machine. Plugging it in, he turned it on. A green light lit up on the panel. "You have to wait 3 minutes for some reason or other, for the rest of it to come on," explained the nurse. "That red light will light when it's ready to go."

"Yes, ma'am," said the Old-Timer, patiently. "This has a time-delay relay in it. Won't let the power come on until the main tube has a chance to warm up. You say it smelled? Like burned varnish or something? Did you replace the fuse?"

"Yes," said the nurse. "Then it would light up, but it wouldn't work. I never could get the meter to read afterward."

"Well, let's see," said the Old-Timer, opening a door in the front of the cabinet and sticking his head inside. He sniffed. "Phew! Smells like you've blown something!" He crawled out. The red light had come on and he turned the timer up a few notches, flipping the remaining switch on. The meter remained stationary. He held his hand under the bowl-shaped unit. "Hmm. No heat. Well," and he grinned at the nurse, "looks like we'll have to operate. Patient'll have to be taken to the hospital!" He crawled back inside the cabinet and removed the mounting bolts. Lifting the heavy machine up from the cabinet, he lugged it out to the truck, where he placed it carefully on a folded pad in the back. He said to the worried nurse, who had followed them out, "We'll get it back just as soon as we can. I'll check it soon's I get to the shop and let you know if it's anything serious."

Reaching the shop, he lugged it in

and set it up on the bench. Inside the unit were several large transformers, two large capacitors, two medium-sized tubes with top caps, and a peculiar-looking object from which a large metal pipe led into the end of the jointed arm, terminating in the bowl.

The Young Ham could contain his curiosity no longer. "All right," he burst out," now tell me what that is?"

The Old-Timer grinned. "Why anybody should recognize this," he said, with a twinkle in his eye. "It's a super-electronic radar type hootenanny, with a thermal overtone filter and a parabolic reflector."

The Young Ham snarled at him, and the Old-Timer relented.

"All right, this is a diathermy machine. See the bowl-shaped dingus? That's the radiating element."

"Oh, it lights up in there, just like a heat lamp?"

That's an antenna

"Well, not exactly," and the Old-Timer laughed. "I'll admit *I* waited around for a while for it to light up first time I worked on it, but it didn't. No, sir, sonny, that's an antenna, believe it or not. Told you it was a radar type hootenanny, didn't I?"

"Hello, antenna!" said the Young Ham. "You're kidding me!"

"Nary a bit," denied the Old-Timer. "Here, look." He slipped the frosted plastic cover from the bowl. Inside was a very small inverted cone, about an inch in diameter, at the "bottom" of the bowl. "There's the radiator itself and the bowl's a parabolic reflector. This big fat cable here going up to it is just a plain old coax. In fact, I thought it was a waveguide, but I think it's a solid-dielectric coax. This gizmo here," indicating the lumpy object connected to the end of the coaxial cable inside the apparatus, "is a magnetron. This thing is just like the old diathermy machines, but instead of working on the 24-mc band or so, where it fouled up all the TV sets for miles around, it works up somewhere in the kilomegacycle region. Don't know exactly where, but she's away up there. Maybe that's why they call it a Microtherm. Way it heats, it beams an rf field at the affected part. Gets hot way down inside because of your body's rf resistance." He hooked up the unit and turned it on, watching the wattmeter carefully. It read about 60 watts and he relaxed while the timer ran up.

"Well, Hooty-tooty!" marveled the Young Ham. "A microwave transmitter! If we only had another one, we could really set up a keen microwave link to somewhere!"

"Yep," laughed the Old - Timer. "That's just exactly what this town needs, a good ham microwave link to somewhere! There, the dang timer's finally run down. Now we can see what's going on. Let's see what she says." Picking up a pair of test leads, he hooked up a vtvm, choosing the 5,000-

volt range. He carefully clipped one lead to the base of the tubes and the other to the chassis. "These are little mercury-vapor rectifiers. 816's," he explained, flipping the power switch on. He snapped it off immediately as the meter promptly backed off scale. "Dangit all, I forget that every time!" he growled, reversing the meter leads. "What hoppen?" asked the Young Ham.

"Oh, I hooked it up backward," said the Old-Timer. "See here?" pointing to the base of the magnetron, where a pair of rf chokes fed filament current to the tube and another lead obviously connected the high voltage. "This part up here's the plate, and as even you can see, it's very firmly grounded to the chassis. Well, where does that leave your plate voltage?"

"Why, it would be . . . I think . . . Oh, yes! I remember. That's just like an oscilloscope, isn't it? To get a positive voltage on the plate, which is grounded, they just put a high negative voltage on the cathode!" said the Young Ham.

"Y'know, sometimes I think there's hope fer you at that," grinned the Old-Timer, turning the switch on again. "Let's see now, 1,400 volts at 'Start'. That's pretty good. Now," and he turned the "Advance" knob on the panel. "Oh, that's just dandy. Voltage goes down instead of up. That'll help a lot! Let's see what's busted up in here." He turned the plate switch off and turned the chassis so he could see inside it. "Hey, look here. Here's the burned smell," he said, pointing at a Variac in the center of the chassis. "Look at the end of that mess." Several turns at the end were badly charred and one wire was broken. Pulling the line cord from the socket, the Old-Timer said, "Well, we'll have to fix that before we can go any farther."

Good color coding

He removed the knob and carefully disconnected the Variac. "Oh, fine! That's what I like, good color coding!" He snarled.

"Huh?" asked the Young Ham, from the far end of the bench.

"They're color-coded very nicely—all blue!" snapped the Old-Timer. "Toss me that bottle of nail polish, willya?" The Young Ham complied and the Old-Timer carefully marked one of the wires and its associated terminal with a red dot, then marked another with a blue dot, using a handy bottle of blue corona dope, leaving the third wire unmarked. "That's what I like about some of this apparatus," he grumbled, disconnecting the wires and taking the Variac out of the case. "They're so dang thoughtful of the repairman. Hmm, here's the trouble. Looks like this slider scored the wires, then she arced over and burned a turn in two. This thing's as open as an old maid's heart."

Heating up a very small soldering iron, he carefully patched the broken ends of the broken turn, bridging the gap with solder. Giving the damaged part a thick coating of corona dope, he

set it aside to dry. He leaned back, hooking his feet into the rungs of the stool. "Y'know" he reminisced, "I nearly scared poor old Doc to death last time I had this thing up here! You were in school, that's why you haven't seen it before. Had something like this and before I found out where the trouble actually was, I very cleverly diagnosed it as a bad magnetron! They only cost about $150! Told Doc what I thought and dang near ordered one. Just got to lookin' around in it, and discovered an open wire that I hadn't thought of. Why, I thought Doc was goin' to bean me with a 5-iron when I told him! Y'know, I haven't dared question any of his diagnoses since then!" He chuckled reminiscently and picked up the Variac. Finding the quick-drying dope had set sufficiently, he cleaned and adjusted the sliding contact, polished the turns of wire over which it moved, applied a thin film of lubricant with the tip of one horny finger, and replaced it in the machine. "Now, what'd I do with the line cord. Oh, there it is, on the floor again." Picking up the line cord he connected the unit, turned it on and waited for the timer to run down.

When the timer had clicked down, he turned the plate switch on and re-measured the voltage. He clucked in satisfaction as the needle moved up-scale with rotation of the Variac. Now the panel meter showed a reading, and the little mercury-vapor tubes showed a higher glow. "There you is," he announced, leaning back. "Try that and see if you can feel the heat." The Young Ham gingerly stuck his hand before the bowl. "Yeah!" he said. "I sure can. Say, that's quite a deal!"

"Yep," agreed the Old-Timer. "Makes it mighty handy. You can put the heat right where you want it. We could sure use one of these here every once in a while. I could use it to preheat my head in the morning!"

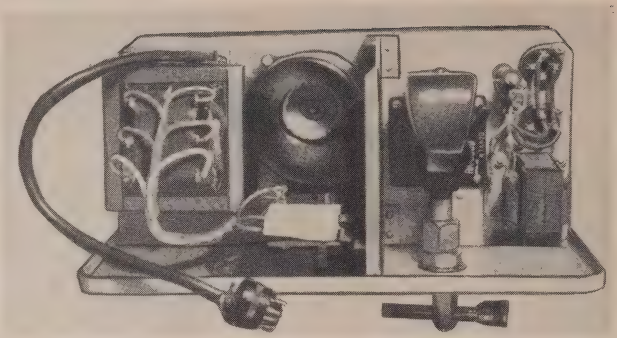
"That's true," said the Young Ham. "I've seen the time you didn't look so hot, when you came in!"

"None of yer lip," said the Old-Timer. "Well, let's go gitta cuppa cawfee while this thing cooks for a while" and he reached for his cap.

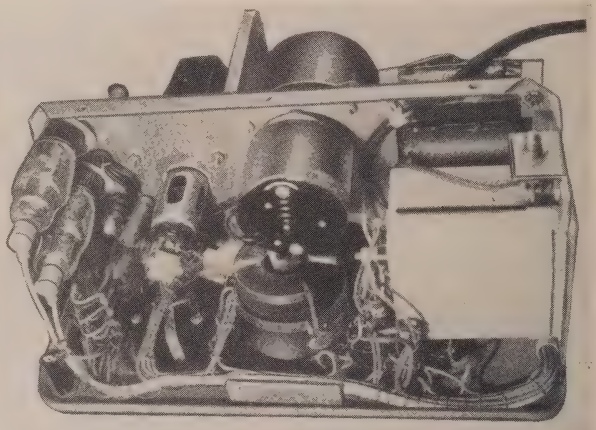
"Can you leave it like that?" asked the Young Ham.

"Sure. It's plugged into that watt-meter outlet and, if you recollect, that's protected by a very handy little 3-amp fuse. Also, there's a fuse in this gizmo. Say, remind me to check that when we get back. I don't want to turn it off now. If I do, I'll have to wait another 3 minutes for the timer to run down, but I'd bet a cookie that she put at least a 20-amp car-radio fuse in it!" The two went out the back door and over to the coffee shop. When they returned, the Old-Timer checked the output of the Microtherm. Finding no change, he disconnected it. "Did you check that fuse?" asked the Young Ham.

"Not yet, but I'm going to," replied the Old-Timer. He unscrewed the fuse-



Top view of the Microtherm. Power transformer is on the left, time-delay relay at the bottom, near the plug. The magnetron is the object at right center.



The other side of the Microtherm. The Variac which had to be repaired is in middle of the front panel.

post and looked at its contents. "Yep," he grinned, "Just what I thought. Where's that box of 3-amp fuses? Here they are." He replaced the fuse with a more appropriate size and taped the rest of the box to the panel. "That'll last 'em for a while, I hope," and he packed the machine out to the truck.

There's a lot of that stuff

When he came back into the shop from making the delivery, the Young Ham said thoughtfully, "You know, there's a whole lot more of that stuff around town than I ever thought of. Why, there's almost enough oddball stuff like that to keep a man busy full time!"

"Well, not quite, in this size town," said the Old-Timer with a grin. "There's enough to make a darn nice addition to a shop's income though, if you'll just go after it. If we had a little bit bigger town now, feller might specialize in that kind of stuff and make a livin'. Here, there just wouldn't be enough volume. But! It makes a heck of a profitable sideline though, and you can save the folks a lot of waitin' time, while they're gettin' a 'specialist' from a city or somethin'. Now just look, here's these two things, although it's a mite unusual to get two of 'em in a single day, and there's a lot of stuff up at the hospital. EKG's, another diathermy just like that one, an electronic control system on the gas-fired boilers an' . . ."

"Whoa!" interrupted the Young Ham. "What's an EKG?"

"That's what doctors say when they don't have time to say electrocardiograph," explained the Old - Timer. "Gadget that makes recordings of heart sounds and so on. Simple. Then there's moisture meters out at the sawmills. They ain't a thing but plain old ohmmeters to us. Hammond Organs and other kinds of electronic musical instruments, which are just plain PA amplifiers where we can work on 'em, hi-fi sets, Watchmasters—"

"Whoa again," said the Young Ham. "No dig Watchmaster."

"Electronic gadget for testing watches. Amplifier, electrically driven tuning fork, which generates accurate current to drive a motor that turns a recording drum. Got a microphone on the amplifier. Y' put a watch in a little clamp on this mike, and the watch ticks are amplified to drive a recording pen. Th' tuning fork holds the drum speed

absolutely constant, and the ticks make a line of little dots. If the line of dots is straight across, the watch is in good shape. If they slant up, it's fast. Down, it's slow. Diggez vous?"

"Oui, j'ai diggons," agreed the Young Ham. "Sounds very simple, to hear you tell it."

"It is," said the Old-Timer. "It's just an amplifier. Even you can fix *them*. Tuning-fork drive's just an amplifier too. Takes the waveform generated by the tuning fork and amplifies it up to enough voltage to drive the motor. Uses a pair of 6L6's. Y'want to check the thing to see if it's absolutely on the money? No sweat there either."

"How?" asked the Young Ham.

"What do you do when you want to check your receiver?" asked the Old-Timer.

Use WWV

"Tune in WWV on 10 mc," replied the Young Ham.

"Same here," said the Old-Timer. "Tune in WWV on any of their frequencies. Take the loudest one. Y' know that tick, tick you hear in their signals? That's a slightly accurate 1-second tick! Just put an earphone in the watch-holder clamp, fire that ticking into it and run a test sheet on the drum. That'll give you a pretty fair idea of what the thing's doing!"

"Never thought of that," said the Young Ham.

"Next time we get Garmon's Watch-master in, I'll show you. There's lots of other things you can use WWV for, too. Remember those two big black boxes we had in a couple of months ago? They were parts of a piano-tuning apparatus. Used the same basic circuit—a tuning-fork drive. Only this time it drove a whole bunch of small stroboscope discs, behind a lot of little windows. Had a long neon-tube lamp mounted above 'em so it lighted up the strobes. Amplifier and a mike, with the output hooked to the neon light. Neon light had sharp pulses of whatever freqeuncy was being picked up by the microphone. Each window was labeled for a different musical note. You hit a middle A on the piano, and the bars on the window marked A stood still, if the note was right on frequency, or as the musicians say 'on pitch'."

"That's the same thing we do when we use a strobe disc to check the speed of a phonograph turntable, isn't it?" asked the Young Ham.

"Right you are," said the Old-Timer. "When you get the bars to stand still, then the turntable's right at the proper speed. Of course, those are calibrated for 60-cycle line frequency, while the discs on the tuner gizmo are calibrated for all different frequencies. You know, musicians use one octave or eight notes as a basis for their computations. By a strange coincidence, that's what us old electronic type geniuses would call a harmonic relation—a note one octave higher in pitch is the second harmonic or twice the frequency of the lower tone.

So, they got several rows of bars on these discs, so that they can use them for several different tone scales and so forth."

"How would you check a thing like that with a 1-second tick?" asked the Young Ham, puzzled.

"Didn't say I was going to use the tick, silly," said the Old-Timer. "Didn't you ever hear that beep tone in there, too?"

"Yes, but I thought that was just for tuning in the signal," said the Young Ham. "About 400 cycles, isn't it?"

A very precise 440-cycle tone

"Not about," answered the Old-Timer. "That beep's a very danged precise 440-cycle tone and by a very strange coincidence that happens to be the same frequency as the middle A or what musician's call concert pitch. So, we warm up a communications receiver, pick up WWV, put the microphone by the speaker and see if our middle A disc is standing still. If it ain't, we adjust the machine until it is. Then, because all of the discs are driven by the same shaft and motor, the rest of 'em are all correct, too."

"Gosh, you can do lots more things with those WWV signals than I ever thought of," said the Young Ham. "All I ever thought they were good for was frequency checks and time signals."

"That, too," agreed the Old-Timer. "You can check photographic timers with 'em, using the 1-second ticks. Set the timer for 5 seconds, say, and count off 5 ticks, and so forth. Nothin' to it."

"You make it sound so simple," complained the Young Ham.

"I've said it before and I'll say it again," said the Old-Timer, "it is. It's just like anything else in this business. Just set down and glare at it until you figure out what it's supposed to do and how it does it. Then start checking it to see why it ain't doin' it!"

"You're right there," agreed the Young Ham. "Speaking of checking things for absolute accuracy, have you checked your watch against WWV lately?"

"No," replied the Old-Timer, puzzled. "Why?"

"Because it's 10 minutes after quittin' time, and we've got a big hop over at the hall tonight!" said the Young Ham. "I've been on overtime for the last 10 minutes!"

"Great Gosh, I can't afford that!" cried the Old-Timer. Let's git outa here!" They shut off the bench and made a mad dash for the back door.

END

CREDIT MEMO

By Phyllis Barlow

Concerning the bill
Of the guy who says,
"Charge it!"
I'm often inclined
To just slightly
Enlarge it!

TRANSISTOR QUIZ

THE following quiz is designed to test your knowledge of transistor fundamentals and terminology. Check your answers against those given at the bottom of this column. A score of 4 correct is excellent; 3, good; 2, fair, and 1 is poor.

1. In reference to transistors, a hole is:
   (a) an opening drilled through the transistor to accommodate a mounting bracket.
   (b) a slight depression in the surface of the germanium to accommodate the catwhisker.
   (c) a place in the crystalline structure of the germanium which could be, but is not, occupied by an electron.
   (d) an opening or window in the transistor envelope to permit adjustment of the catwhisker.
2. N-type germanium:
   (a) is a slab of germanium cut in the shape of the letter N to increase the length of the conducting path.
   (b) is a type of germanium which has no chemical impurities.
   (c) has a surplus of electrons.
   (d) has a deficiency of electrons.
3. A donor substance added to germanium will:
   (a) absorb internal gas bubbles and therefore serves a purpose similar to the getter of a vacuum tube.
   (b) neutralize chemical impurities and give the transistor the same efficiency as one made of pure germanium.
   (c) produce n-type germanium.
   (d) prevent arc-over between the two catwhiskers.
4. Which of the following statements is true:
   (a) Transistors are not affected by moisture and temperature changes and are therefore never enclosed in an evacuated envelope like the elements of a vacuum tube.
   (b) The transistor will operate as a voltage amplifier but its current gain must always be less than unity.
   (c) Although transistors do not require filaments as do thermionic tubes, a heating element is always enclosed in the transistor envelope to raise the temperature to a value at which the germanium becomes a good conductor.
   (d) None of the above statements are correct.—*Ed Bukstein**

*Northwestern Vocational Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

1. c 2. c
3. c 4. b

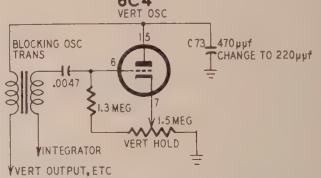
Technotes

EMERSON 654D

The set came in with a continuous vertical roll that could not be stopped at any setting of the vertical hold control. After replacing or testing all components in the vertical oscillator and output circuits, we found a high resistance short in the 12BH7 (vertical osc and output) tube socket between pins 1 and 7 (the oscillator's grid and the output's plate). Rather than replace the socket, a difficult job at best, we used the set's high-voltage supply to burn it out, and it's been OK since.—*H. Muller*

TRAV-LER 317-67

The top of the picture will fold over if the retrace time is too long. In the vertical oscillator stage of this set, capacitor C73 (470 $\mu\mu$f) effectively shunts the secondary of the vertical



blocking oscillator transformer. Replacing this capacitor with a 220-$\mu\mu$f unit eliminated the foldover in this case. A different 6C4 may do the same thing, but you'll have to have a number of them around to try. A slight reduction in capacitance was the better choice.—*E. A. Chung*

OPEN VOICE COIL

A shorted capacitor across the output transformer's primary killed the receiver's audio. Replacing it with one of the 1,500-volt variety restored operation and the set was returned to the customer—a simple job.

Two days later, the set was back. This time, a short in the output transformer, primary to secondary (one side of secondary grounded).

A few days later the set was back again, the customer complaining of a horrible crackling noise which was traced to sparking on the partly charred socket of the output tube, between plate and screen pins. The voltages normally encountered here could not account for this and, besides, noise was present only with a signal tuned in.

As I thought I was hearing a noise caused by a loose or rubbing voice coil, I lightly touched the cone. A shower of sparks between the plate and screen pins was my reward, and the meter

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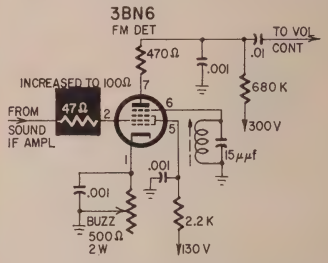
connected to the plate circuit went violently off its 1,000-volt scale. And here it was! An intermittently open voice coil was inducing tremendous surges in the transformer's primary. These caused the original 300-volt capacitor across the primary to break down.

The next victim was the output transformer, shorting primary to secondary. Before a complete breakdown in the transformer occurred, the numerous surges nibbled away at the dielectric strength of the wafer in the 6AQ5 socket.

When the transformer was replaced, the weakest link was the socket. Replacing the socket and voice coil cured all troubles. This time, the repair was on the house, with "just a loose connection" as far as the customer was concerned. This time the set didn't come back.—*Capt. Daniel Nof*

HALLICRAFTERS 17TT701M

The chassis was pulled for distorted sound with high-frequency background hash and troublesome intercarrier buzz. A scope showed a high-frequency signal at the grid of the 3BN6 detector. Part of this signal was obviously 4.5-mc



sound and was removed by grounding the grid of the 4.5-mc amplifier. But, even with the audio signal removed, the high-frequency signal at the grid of the 3BN6 remained.

The 47-ohm resistor in series with the 3BN6 grid was increased to 100 ohms and the trouble disappeared. Apparently it was caused by parasitic oscillation which overloaded the detector tube, causing distortion as well as hash. —*Alfred Roberts*

COLOR SERVICING HINT

If you want to make signal-substitution tests in the video or chroma channels of a color TV receiver using vestigial color-sideband if response, you need a bar signal in which the chroma is attenuated 6 db.

If your generator does not have a 6-db switch, an extremely simple method of obtaining the desired signal attenuation is to shunt a 650-μμf capacitor across the 75-ohm termination of the generator's output cable. If other cable impedances are used, the reactance of the capacitor must be equal to the cable impedance at 3.58 mc. For example, a 50-ohm termination requires a 900-μμf capacitor.—*Robert G. Middleton*

END

Technicians' News

20% TEST OWN TUBES

Some 20% of television owners have attempted to repair their own sets by testing the tubes. This was indicated in a survey of more than 600 Dayton, Ohio, consumers by president Paul Bales of the Television Electronic Service Association (TESA) of Dayton. Of the amateur tube testers, 61% used do-it-yourself testers, 31% went to full-time service shops for the tests and about 8% went to part-time shops. Of those who used do-it-yourself testers, 92% replied "yes" when asked if they planned to do it again.

Other survey results: In case of TV trouble, 80% said they call a technician right away. Of these, 72% said they call a full-time man, 23% call a part-time man and 5% call a friend. Some 10% replied affirmatively when asked if they had ever heard of TESA or the TV Service Guild. Asked to name a fair price for a TV service call, the set owners' gave figures averaging $4.17.

WAR ON "FREE SERVICE"

The announcement of "free service" warranties by leading TV–radio–hi-fi manufacturers may be "the shot heard 'round the world" for independent technicians. Their immediate reaction was to unite in a nationwide offensive against this "threat to the very existence of independent service."

The new warranty plans provide for 90-day parts and labor and, in some cases, free parts for a full year, generally handled by the distributor's service department (see RADIO-ELECTRONICS, September, 1958, page 110).

The National Alliance of Television & Electronics Service Associations (NATESA) called the warranty move "basically wrong" and announced a program of "unremitting war on this evil."

As one step, NATESA began purchasing a small number of shares of stock in large set manufacturing companies, so that the voice of independent service may be heard at stockholders' meetings.

Meanwhile, local and regional technician organizations held special meetings to map strategy. The Television Service Association (TSA) of Delaware Valley (Philadelphia area) told its members that they will begin to feel the pinch this fall with a 25% loss of service revenue.

At a mass meeting of all technicians' groups in the New Jersey–Pennsylvania area, resolutions were adopted condemning the new warranty practices and pointing out that technicians are

not obligated to honor any manufacturers' parts warranties beyond the standard 90-day period. Another resolution stated that the rates charged for the manufacturers' warranties (sometimes as low as $1 for 90 days) are "unrealistic and not competitive to existing present rates."

Copies of the resolutions were sent to every service association in the country with the request that all groups transmit their own protests to TV–radio manufacturers and distributors.

The meeting, held in Philadelphia under the auspices of TSA of Delaware Valley, was attended by members of Allied TV Technicians of New Jersey, the Federation of Radio & Television Service Associations of Pennsylvania (FRTSAP), Television Service Dealers Association (TSDA) of Delaware County, TSDA of Lower Bucks County (Pa.) and TSDA of Wilmington, Del. FRTSAP previously had held an emergency meeting on the subject.

AMETA NAMES OFFICERS

The Alliance of Michigan Electronics Television Associations (AMETA) elected John Stefanski, of Pontiac, its 1958–59 president at a meeting in Lansing. Other new officers are Clifford Bennett, Kalamazoo, first vice president; C. Geer, Grand Rapids, second vice president; Mike Moser, Birmingham, secretary; John Hawkins, Lansing, treasurer.

TV "SWINDLERS" NABBED

Four technicians were arrested in Los Angeles on petty theft charges as police, in cooperation with the Better Business Bureau, began a crackdown on 14 suspected dishonest firms. Using gimmicked sets with defective tubes, the police said they received bills for $40, $60 and $80. Bunco squad agents estimated dishonest TV repairing is a $2,000,000-a-year racket in Los Angeles.

For the *Los Angeles Mirror-News*, the arrests were well timed, coming just before the launching of a three-part exposé of crooked technicians. The arrests were given top front-page play under a two-line banner head (see illustration below).

The TV service industry fared better than usual in the *Mirror-News* exposé which followed. The stories took extreme pains to repeat, several times, that "only 1% of TV repairmen are racketeers, cheats or frauds." Unlike recent national magazine articles, this one did stress that the technician is entitled to be paid for his labor (as well as parts) and that in 40% of the cases the set must be taken into the shop for repairs.

TEXAS FAIR SETS RECORD

A new attendance record of 690 was established at the Texas Electronics Association's Clinic and Fair in Dallas, hailed by TEA members as the most successful in the event's 6-year history.

Among the highlights of the 3-day meeting and show: Gail S. Carter, executive officer of the National Electronics Distributors Association (NEDA), called for technician–distributor cooperation to wipe out disagreements and misunderstandings. Westinghouse headquarters service manager K. H. Brown pledged his company to deal only through independent service technicians. Executive vice president A. W. Bernsohn of National Appliance & Radio–TV Dealers Association (NARDA) urged all technicians to increase their collective strength by joining associations such as TEA. Zenith public relations director Ted Leitzell said pay TV would benefit the independent service dealer.

Tilman Babb was clinic chairman. Next year's Clinic and Fair will be held in San Antonio.

LICENSE BILL DRAFTED

A proposed technician licensing ordinance has been drafted by a special committee of the Associated Radio–Television Service Dealers (ARTSD) of Columbus, Ohio, and presented to city officials, who reportedly are strongly in favor of a licensing law. The committee has met twice with municipal authorities and received the support of seven parts jobbers.

At a recent meeting, ARTSD passed out "deadbeat" credit lists to 44 cooperating members who had supplied their lists of nonpaying customers who owe a total of more than $13,000. Each member was urged to consult the list before responding to calls.

STATE LICENSING DRIVE

Satisfied with the value of technician licensing after a year of city-wide licensing in Detroit, the Television Service Association (TSA) of Michigan has embarked on a fund drive to promote a state TV license law. Appealing to all state technicians to contribute, TSA of Michigan started the ball rolling with its own $500 contribution and

The Weather

LOS ANGELES EVENING MIRROR NEWS

SPORTS RED STREAK COMPLETE N.Y. STOCKS

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1958

POLICE DECLARE WAR ON TV REPAIR CHEATS

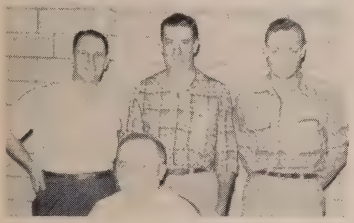
Four Arrested Here After Bunko Officers Plant Marked Sets

TSA News with $200. TSA activities chairman Isa Katuah heads the drive.

In another move, TSA president Karl Heinzman announced a concerted effort to organize all Michigan technicians into the group. To date, TSA's main strength has been in Detroit.

KENTUCKY GROUP ELECTS

C. T. Simmons (left), of Leatherman Electronics, Louisville, was elected president of Kentuckiana Television & Radio Technicians Association (KTRTA). Other new officers, all from



Louisville, are (standing) Art Johnson, Commercial Radio & TV, treasurer; Lou Wilkes, Mercury TV Service, secretary, and (seated) Jim Hall, Electronic Repair Service, vice president.

NEW TECHNICIANS' GROUP

Verne La Plante, of Toledo, has been chosen as president of the new Midwest Electronic Alliance. Howard Wolfson, Mercury Radio Service, Chicago, is secretary; Robert Sickles, Indianapolis, is vice president.

MEA officials say the group was formed as the result of more than a year's organization work by the Electronic Technicians Associations of Toledo, the Indianapolis Television Technicians Association, the Indiana Electronic Servicemen's Association, Associated Radio & Television Servicemen (Chicago) and The Electronic Association of Missouri (TEAM).

MARTS SPONSORS CONTEST

A prize contest, open only to non-member technicians, is being sponsored by the Milwaukee Association of Radio & Television Services (MARTS), with a year's paid-up membership (value $65) as the prize. The winner will be the contestant who does the best job of completing the statement: "I believe in the collective security of a television servicemen's association because . . ."

Ralph Ehlers of Ehlers Radio & TV is the new MARTS vice president, succeeding Al Nelson, resigned.

SERVICE'S 8 PROBLEMS

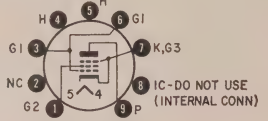
The eight major problems confronting the independent service industry, as enumerated by Frank J. Moch, executive director of the National Alliance of Television & Electronic Service Associations: (1) Captive service; (2) "night crawlers" (part-time technicians); (3) bad publicity; (4) cut-rate service ads; (5) retail dealing by wholesalers; (6) phony service schools; (7) do-it-yourself tube testers; (8) the need for licensing. END

New Tubes & Semiconductors

THIS month brings a couple of vertical-deflection amplifiers for 110° TV sets, a high-frequency amplifier transistor, some stud-mounting silicon rectifiers and a germanium audio-driver transistor.

6EM5, 8EM5

These pentodes are high-perveance beam power tubes of the 9-pin miniature type and are intended for use as vertical-deflection amplifiers in TV receivers using 110° picture tubes. In vertical-amplifier service they are rated to withstand a maximum peak positive-pulse plate voltage of 2,200, a maximum



6EM5,8EM5

grid 2 voltage of 285 and a maximum peak cathode current of 210 ma. Maximum plate dissipation is 10 watts and maximum grid 1 input is 1.5 watts.

The 6EM5 and 8EM5 differ only in heater ratings. The 6EM5 has a 6.3-volt 800-ma heater while the 8EM8 has a 8.4-volt 600-ma heater with controlled warmup for use in series heater strings.

Characteristics of these RCA tubes in class-A1 amplifier service are:

V_P	250
V_{G2}	250
V_{G1}	−18
gm (μmhos)	5,100
I_P (ma)	35
I_{G2} ma	3
V_{G1} for $I_P = 1$ ma	−37

2N414

A p-n-p alloy-junction transistor designed and tested for use in high-frequency amplifier applications up to

2N414
APPROX ACTUAL SIZE

8 mc. The case features a welded hermetic seal.

Maximum ratings of this Tung-Sol transistor at 25°C are:

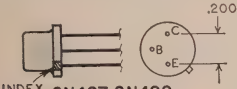
V_{CB}	30
V_{EB}	20
V_{CE}	15
V_{CE} ($V_{BE} = 0.1$)	20
I_C (dc ma)	200
I_C (peak ma)	400

Design center characteristics at 25°C are:

h_{ib} (ohms)	25	(V_{CB}=6, I_E=1 ma, f=1 kc)
h_{fe}	60	(V_{CE}=6)
f_{ab} (mc)	7	(V_{CB}=6, I_E=1 ma, f=1 kc)
NF (db)	6	(V_{CE}=6, f=1.5 mc)
G_p (db)	16	(V_{CE}=6, f=1.5 mc)

2N497, 2N498

Two medium power n-p-n silicon transistors designed for switching and amplifying applications that feature low collector saturation voltage, high current gain and fast switching time at 200 ma. These applications include



output stages, servo-motor control, magnetic core switching, solenoid operation, dc-to-dc converters and medium-power oscillators. The collector in these units is connected to the transistor's case. Insulate over positive chassis.

Maximum ratings of these Transitron transistors are:

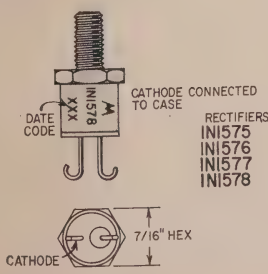
	2N497	2N498
V_{CE} (I_C=250 μa)	60	100
V_{CB} (I_C=100 μa)	60	100
V_{EB} (I_E=250 μa)	8	8
P_{total} (watts)		
25°C	4	4
150°C	1	1

Typical characteristics at 25°C are:

h_{FE}	20	(I_C=200 ma, V_{CE}=10)
h_{IE} (ohms) (max)	625	(I_B=8 ma, V_{CE}=10)
R_{CS} (ohms)	20	(I_C=200 ma, I_B=40 ma)
I_{CO} (μa)	0.2	(V_{CB}=30)
I_{EO} (μa)	0.1	(V_{EB}=5)

IN1575, IN1576, IN1577, IN1578

These stud-mounted diffused-junction silicon rectifiers are intended for industrial usage. All will handle 3.5 amps of half-wave rectified forward current at their rated voltages at 25°C case temperature. At 125°C case temperature this current rating is derated to 1 ampere. Peak ½ cycle forward current (60 cycles, 25°C case) is 70 amps. Peak recurrent forward current for these diodes (60 cycles, 25°C case) is 10 amperes.

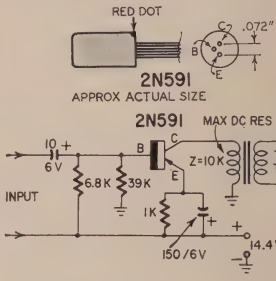


Voltage ratings of these Motorola units are:

	IN1575	=76	=77	=78
Max contin dc inverse volts	100	200	300	400
Max peak inverse volts	100	200	300	400
Max sine-wave rms input volts	71	141	212	283

2N591

A germanium alloy-junction transistor of the p-n-p type, this unit is especially useful in high-gain large-signal



class-A audio-driver stages of automobile radio receivers.

In a common-emitter circuit the 2N591 features a typical small-signal current transfer ratio of 70.

Characteristics of the RCA 2N591 in the driver-amplifier circuit shown in the diagram are:

$V_{dc\ supply}$	14.4
V_{CE}	12
V_{BE}	0.13
I_C (ma)	2
h_{IE} (ohms)	1,000
G_P (db)	41
(at primary of driver transformer)	
P_{total} (mw)	25

END

50 Years Ago

In Gernsback Publications

HUGO GERNSBACK, *Founder*

Modern Electrics	1908
Wireless Association of America	1908
Electrical Experimenter	1913
Radio News	1919
Science & Invention	1920
Television	1927
Radio-Craft	1929
Short-Wave Craft	1930
Television News	1931

Some larger libraries still have copies of Modern Electrics on file for interested readers.

In October, 1908, Modern Electrics

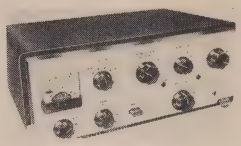
Collins Long Distance Wireless Telephone, by A. Frederick Collins.
A Novel (Flame) Telegraph, by Caleb Brokaw.
Aerials, by A. C. Austin, Jr.
Aerophone Tower.
The Audion, by John L. Hogan, Jr.
The Aerophone Station at Lyngby (Denmark), by the Berlin Correspondent.
The Construction of a Small Transformer, by Garrett B. Linderman, Jr.
Selective Tuning, by A. M. Curtis.
Magnetic Telegraph Key for Wireless, by G. B. Medearis.
Tantalum Detector.

new Devices

DX COMPUTER. Large slide-rule chart gives world-wide amateur radio information. All call-letter prefixes, Great Circle bearings for beam headings, time differentials, international postage rates, continent, zone

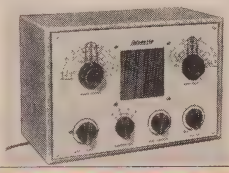
and country. Addresses of all QSL bureaus of world. — **Radio Manufacturing Engineers Inc.,** Div. of Electro-Voice Inc., Buchanan, Mich.

CW TRANSMITTER KIT, *EICO model 720.* 90 watts. 80–10 meters in 5 bands. 6146 final amplifier, 6AQ5 clamper, 6CL6 oscillator, 6AQ5 buffer multiplier, GZ34 rectifier. One-knob bandswitching. One-knob power, tune and operate switch. Final amplifier grid drive control with-



out detuning oscillator. Oscillator keying for break-in operation. Also available wired.— **Electronic Instrument Co.,** 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

4-BAND RADIO KIT, *Explorair KT-135.* 3-tube regenerative receiver. Wooden case. All controls on front face. Has broadcast and 1.7–5-, 5–14- and 14–30-mc bands. — **Lafayette Radio,**



165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

TRANSISTOR POWER SUPPLIES. Direct replacements for vibrator type power supplies for battery and mobile receivers. Rectified and filtered units in wide variety of current ratings from 6- or 12-volt dc input. *Model 250/12/130* (shown) produces 250 volts dc

at 130 ma from 12-volt dc input, weighs 12 ounces.—**Universal Transistor Products Corp.,** 17 Brooklyn Ave., Westbury, N.Y.

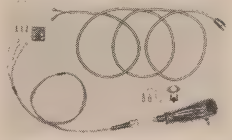
TRANSISTOR SILICONE COMPOUND, *Z-5.* Greaselike com-

pound applied between transistor and chassis dissipates heat and prevents burnouts.— **General Cement Mfg. Co.,** 400 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

SPRAY-CAN HANDLE. Con-

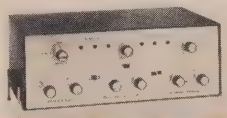
verts any spray can into pistol-grip type spray gun. Trigger action.—**Walsco Electronics Manufacturing Co.,** 100 W. Green St., Rockford, Ill.

STEREO CONVERSION KITS, *SCK-1* and *SCK-2.* For all recent *Garrard* record players. Contains female connector wired with 3 leads for pickup arm, audio cable with plug for second amplifier, stereo shell for car-



tridge, hardware, instruction sheet. No soldering.— **British Industries Corp.,** 80 Shore Rd., Port Washington, N. Y.

STEREO CONTROL CONSOLE, *Madison Fielding series 340.* 12 inputs, 5 outputs. Left and right channels may be blended in any proportion to feed third channel.



Mixing switch for selectively feeding 2 channels simultaneously into monaural system. Rumble and noise filters. Response 30–20,000 cycles within 3 db. Gain 15 db on high-level channels, 50 on low-level. Six 7025/ECC83 dual triodes. Cathode-follower main output. 4 ac outlets controlled by main power switch.—**Brand Products Inc.**, 11 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEREO RECORD CHANGER, *GS 77.* Stereophonic version has same features as monophonic

changer plus quick-change cartridge holder for switch from stereo to monophonic, double-channel muting switch, service receptacle for automatic amplifier shutoff, improved 4-pole motor with dynamically balanced rotor.—**Glaser-Steers Corp.**, 20 Main St., Belleville, N. J.

GROOVE SELECTOR, *Feather-Lift FL-1.* Guards against damage to needle and record. Clipped to pickup arm, spring

permits needle to be dropped into any groove of record without scratching record.—**Duotone Co.**, Keyport, N. J.

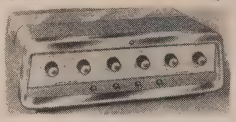
TURNOVER CARTRIDGE, *4T.* Ceramic cartridge available with 2 LP needles for twice the wear,

or in combinations of 1- and 3-mil diamond and sapphire needles. Held in pickup arm by snap-in bracket requiring no tools. Needles coupled directly to transducer without shaft. Response flat from 20–12,000 with gradual rolloff up to 20,000 cycles.—**Sonotone Corp.**, Elmsford, N. Y.

STEREO CARTRIDGE, *model 371D Stanton Stereo Fluxvalve.* Contains 2 magnetic systems

with discriminator to attenuate interchannel interference by more than 20 db. Response flat 10–30,000 cycles within 2 db. Hum-rejection circuit. *T-Guard* stylus assembly contains all moving parts.—**Pickering & Co.**, Sunnyside Blvd., Plainview, N.Y.

STEREO HI-FI LINE, *Custom* series. All-new *models 24PG*



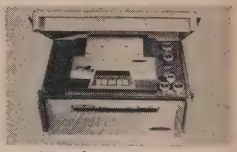
and *214* stereo preamps, *101GT* FM and *102GT* FM–AM tuners. 4 other new and redesigned amplifiers and one preamp complete the *Custom* series.—**Grommes,** Div. of Precision Electronics Inc., 9101 King St., Franklin Park, Ill.

STEREO DIAMOND NEEDLE for cartridges of 3 major manufacturers. Measures slightly less than 0.7 mil.—**Fidelitone Inc.**, 6415 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago.

TAPE-DECK MODIFICATIONS. Improved *FF75* deck

with belt shift speed changer and improved control knob. Available with head designed to play 4-track stereo tape. New *models 89* and *95* also available.—**Viking of Minneapolis Inc.**, 9600 Aldrich Ave., S., Minneapolis 20, Minn.

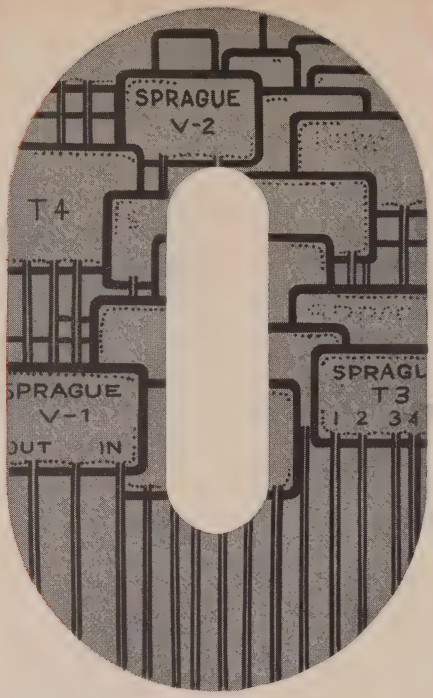
CARTRIDGE TAPE RECORDER plays RCA type 3¾-



ips 4-track stereo cartridge tapes; plays and records at 7½ ips. 5 pushbutton tape transit controls, 2 preamps, 5-watt amplifier. VU meter. Automatic shutoff. Response 40–15,000 cycles. Same company also has announced *Emperor II (model NL-4):* open-reel stereo tape recorder with 2 input channels.—**Pentron Corp.**, 777 S. Tripp Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

TAPE RECORDER KIT, *Heathkit model TR-1A.* Monaural record–playback with fast forward and rewind. Belt drive, 7½ and 3¾ ips. Flutter and wow less than 0.35%. Response at 7½ ips 50–5,000 cycles ±2 db. Single control lever selects all functions. Use in vertical or horizontal position. *Model TE-1* record–playback preamp, supplied with mechanical assembly, provides standard NARTB equalization. Record interlock

now . . . . .



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- detector-triode coupling networks
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- detector-pentode coupling networks
- automatic gain control networks
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- sound i-f networks
- vertical integrators
- decoupling filters
- audio output networks
- phase comparators
- parallel resistor-capacitor networks
- tone compensation networks
- diode filters
- pentode coupling networks
- sync take-off networks

Get your copy of Sprague's new BULPLATE Replacement Manual K-351 now. Original set manufacturers' part numbers are cross-referenced to Sprague replacement part numbers . . . making Sprague BULPLATES extra-easy-to-use. Ask your distributor for a free copy, or send 10c (to cover handling and mailing costs) to Sprague Products Co., 81 Marshall St., North Adams, Massachusetts.

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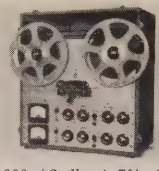
prevents accidental erasure. 6E5 tube indicates recording level. Bias–erase frequency provided by 60-kc push-pull oscillator. Cathode-follower output from playback channel.—**Heath Co.,** Benton Harbor, Mich.

STEREO TAPE RECORDER, *Crown Stereo-X.* Professional portable. Tape speeds 15, 7½, 3¾ ips (others available on request). Split- or full-track erase Micro-sync timing. Response 20–30,000 cycles ±2 db at 15 ips,



20–20,000 ±2 db at 7½, 20–10,000 ±3 db at 3¾. Flutter and wow .07% at 15 ips, .09% at 7½, 0.2% at 3¾. Accommodates 5- to 10½-inch NAB reels, and 14-inch reels on long-play model. Fast forward or rewind time 55 seconds for 2,400 feet. Aluminum construction. — **International Radio & Electronics Corp.,** S. 17th St. & Mishawaka Rd., Elkhart, Ind.

TAPE DEMAGNETIZER. Professional equipment now offered to hobbyists. Handles reels up to 10 inches, any width

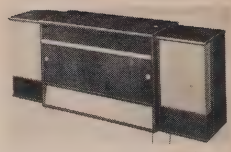
tape.—**Aerovox Corp.,** Distributor Div., 740 Belleville Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

REPLACEMENT SPEAKERS, *series 05.* Sintered-iron-cup pot construction. Miniature cup pot permits placement of components around back of speaker.

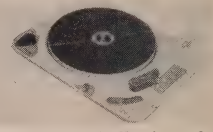
Included are models *2A05, 4A05* (shown) and *5A05* with pin-cushion basket.—**Quam Nichols Co.,** Marquette Rd. & Prairie Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

COMPACT SPEAKER, *WR-8,* 8-inch unit designed for stereo and shelf-sized cabinets. Response 15–15,000 cycles. Curvilinear cone and rigidizing processing method prevent cone decoupling. Special 1- and 2-speaker enclosures available from **Q-Sonics Inc.,** Skyline Bldg., Syracuse 3, N. Y.—**Sonotone Corp.,** Elmsford, N. Y.

STEREO CABINET KIT, *model SE-1.* Holds complete hi-fi stereo system. AM–FM tuner, tape deck, preamp, power amplifier. Gold and black panels and grill cloth. Grained ¾-inch Philippine mahogany or select birch plywood. Sliding top panel and front doors. Speaker and center cabinets may be purchased separately. Precut panels for *Heathkit* components, blank panels for other equipment.—**Heath Co.,** Benton Harbor, Mich.

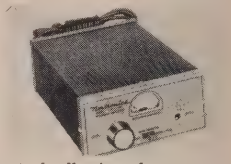


HI-FI TURNTABLES. *TD-184* (shown) has semi-automatic action. Dial selects record size, starts motor, actuates arm which



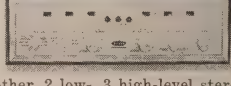
lowers automatically into first groove. Automatic shutoff. *TD-134* is similar, for manual operation. Both have integral arm, nylon bearings, 4 speeds. — **Thorens Co.,** New Hyde Park, N. Y.

STEREO AMPLIFIERS. *RA-100* recording amplifier (shown) supplies audio, bias and erase power for conversion of monophonic tape recorder to stereo. NARTB equalization, VU-meter, audio monitor jack. *PL-100* playback amplifier has equalization



control allowing frequency response to be varied 15 db at 10 kc.—**The Nortronics Co.,** 1015 S. 6 St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.

STEREO AMPLIFIER, *model 299.* Two 20-watt channels. Quick-set "dot controls" for optimum balancing. Phase reverse switch changes phase of one channel 180° with respect to



other. 2 low-, 3 high-level stereo inputs. Preamp tube heaters deoperated. Self-balancing phase inverter compensates for variation in output tubes due to aging. May be used as electronic crossover. — **H. H. Scott Inc.,** Dept. P., 111 Powdermill Rd., Maynard, Mass.

STEREO TUNER, *model 1157.* AM–FM. AM sensitivity more than 30 μv. FM sensitivity 2.5

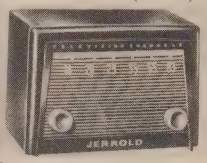
μv with 20-db quieting. Afc. 2 amplifier outlets. 9 tubes and selenium rectifier. FM response 20–20,000 cycles, AM 20–6,000. Also available: *model 457* FM tuner, model *357 AF* FM–AM tuner.—**Eric Engineering,** 8270 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

PICTURE-SOUND GENERATOR, *model 1150.* Transmits pictures from 35-mm slides with simultaneous sound to any number of TV receivers (closed - circuit). Automatic magazine slide changer. May be

remotely controlled. 2 audio inputs. Response 80–13,000 cycles. Channel selector provides choice of any channel from 2 through 6.—**B & K Mfg. Co.,** 3726 N. Southport Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

TV CHASSIS, *Gold Medal Custom model 2430 N.* Uses 630-type circuit. Designed for self-contained 12-inch speaker or playing through hi-fi system. Cascode turret tuner. Keyed agc circuit. Hi-sweep autotransformer circuit. Sensitivity 5 μv. Local–distance area control switch. Picture-expander control for low line voltage. Nickel-plated. Phono input. Accommodates 21–27-inch 90° picture tube. — **Tech-Master Corp.,** 75 Front St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

UHF CONVERTERS, *Ultracon Deluxe model FTC* (shown) has



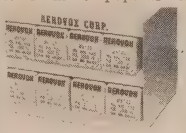
high-gain amplifier, low-loss circuit, built-in uhf amplifier, sealed coaxial tuner, preselection stage, 6AF4-A oscillator, low-noise mixer diode. *Ultracon TCU* similar but designed for primary signal areas.—**Jerrold Electronics Corp.,** 15 St. & Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

INFRA-RED TELESCOPE. Military *Sniperscope M-2.* Contains 1P25-A image tube, semitransparent photocathode sensitive to infra-red radiation, electron lens, fluorescent screen, power pack, infra-red light source.—**Edmund Scientific Co.,** Barrington, N. J.

PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS, *series 55.* Cast epoxy

resin shell. Minimum breakdown voltage 4,000. Rated at 3 watts. Center-tapped. Servo or bushing mounting. Gold-plated terminals. Exceeds MIL specs. Stocked in values of 500, 5,000, 20K, 50K, 100K ohms.—**Clarostat Mfg. Co.,** Dover, N. H.

ELECTROLYTIC KITS, *Stack-a-'Lytic.* For TV–radio replacements. 8 most popular AFH

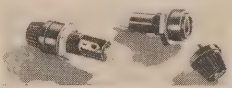


twist-prong capacitors housed in metal cabinet.—**Aerovox Corp.,** 740 Belleville Ave., Distributor Div., New Bedford, Mass.

MINIATURE MULTITESTER, *AR-660.* Weighs 10 ounces. Precision 38-microamp D'Arsonval movement, jeweled bearings. Resistance 20,000 ohms per volt on dc, 10,000 on ac. Ranges: 0-5, 25, 100, 500, 1,000 volts dc; 0–5, 25,

100, 500, 1,000 volts ac; 0–6,000 and 600,000 ohms, 6 and 60 megs; 0–.05; 5, 50, 500 amperes; −20 to +16, −6 to +30, +8 to +44, +20 to +56, +28 to +64 db.—**Argonne Electronics Mfg. Corp.,** 165-11 South Rd., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

MINIATURE FUSE POST, *no. 342012.* Accepts 3AG fuse 1¼



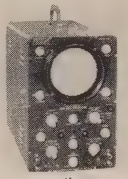
inches long and ¼ inch in diameter. Rated at 15 amps at 250 volts dc.—**Littelfuse Inc.,** Des Plaines, Ill.

TRANSISTOR RADIO TESTER, *model 810.* 200–575-kc tuned receiver for checking

NEW DEVICES *(Continued)*

if stages, 550–1600-kc receiver for rf, audio amplifier for troubleshooting audio stages, 400-cycle audio output, 200–1600-kc AM signal generator, transistor test circuit (leakage and gain), loudspeaker.—**Hickok Electrical Instrument Co.,** 10531 Dupont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio.

WIDE-BAND SCOPE KIT, *model S-55,* 5-inch. For ultra-low-frequency analysis and high-frequency applications. Vertical-channel 3-stage push-pull: sensitivity 70 mv/inch on

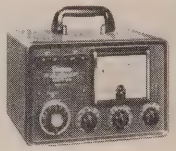


dc, 25 mv rms/in on ac. Horizontal channel, push-pull output; sensitivity 0.6 volt rms/inch. Available factory-wired wired and calibrated.—**PACO Electronics Co.,** 70-31 84 St., Glendale 27, N. Y.

BATTERY TESTER, *Sencore Tru-Load model BT-101.* Checks all dry and mercury types under optimum load specified by man-

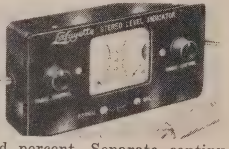
ufacturers. Chart lists over 1,000 types of batteries.—**Service Instruments Corp.,** 121 Official Rd., Addison, Ill.

FIELD-STRENGTH METER, *model 498-A.* Calibrated for simple and accurate readings. Designed for location of maximum



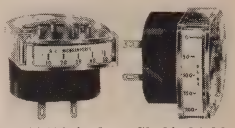
signal areas, comparing antenna systems, adjusting boosters, antenna orientation and tuner substitution checks. Portable. —**Simpson Electric Co.,** 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill.

STEREO BALANCE METER, *model TM-40.* Two independent damped ac meter movements with scales calibrated in VU



and percent. Separate continuously variable attenuator for up to 20 db of attenuation in each channel. Input impedance 10,000 ohms per channel. Sensitivity 1.4 volts for 0 VU.—**Lafayette Radio,** 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y.

MINIATURE EDGEWISE METER, *model 120.* For panels where space is at a premium. Weight 4 ounces. Fits hole 9/16

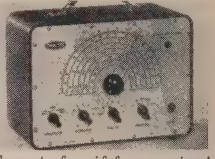


x 1 11/16 inches. Shelf-shielded bar-wing magnet, not affected by magnetic panels. High-torque rugged movement. — **Triplett Electrical Instrument Co.,** Bluffton, Ohio.

SINE–SQUARE-WAVE GENERATOR, *model E-310.* Range 5 cycles to 600 kc, 5 bands, ±1% direct-reading accuracy. Output within 1 db over each band and band-to-band. Distortion less

than 1% at 10 volts into 600 ohms. Output level, sine wave 10 volts rms into 600 ohms, square wave 10 volts p-p, 0.15-microsecond rise time.—**Precision Apparatus Co.,** 70-31 84 St., Glendale 27, N. Y.

AM–RF GENERATOR, *model 7200.* Range 100 kc–280 mc. Used for alignment of TV oscillator coils on all channels and as



marker at rf or if frequencies in all TV receivers. Large vernier scale. High rf output.—**Philco Corp.,** Accessory Div., C & Westmoreland Sts., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

VTVM, *model 208.* Sloping panel, 4½-inch 200-microamp meter; 7 dc, 7 ac, 7 ohm ranges, plus EIA ohm scale to check color-coded resistance values and tolerance limits. Accuracy

within 3%. "Shift-lever" type function switch, automatically connects proper probe, isolating probe not in use.—**Seco Manufacturing Co.,** 5015 Penn Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

CABINET REPAIR KIT, for technicians. 13 jars of stains, solvents and pigments for use in combination to duplicate any finish. Touchup brushes, steel wool and instructions. — **Motorola Inc.,** Field Service Dept., 4545 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill.

ANTENNA BASES, for amateurs. *Model M-14* (shown): swivel base, coaxial connector, pads and steel backup plate. *Model M-13:* swivel base with

Brite cadmium-plated die-cast aluminum swivel ball, 3 layers of base insulator, 2 rubber pads. *Model M-15:* coaxial adapter permits use of coaxial plug, eliminating splitting of cable.—**Antenna Specialists Co.,** 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

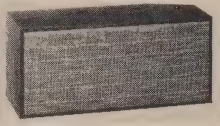
TRANSISTOR BATTERIES, *Nos. 2731, 2761, 2752* and *2713.* Cathodic-envelope flat-cell con-

struction gives longer life in heavy-drain applications. — **National Carbon Co.,** 30 E. 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

SPEAKER SYSTEM, *JansZen*

Z-300. Model 65 2-element electrostatic tweeter and *model 350* 11-inch cone woofer in Fiberglas-filled enclosure — **Neshaminy Electronic Corp.,** Easton Rd., Neshaminy, Pa.

SMALL ENCLOSURE, *model TSE-1.* Accommodates 8-inch woofer and tweeter. 2 ducted



ports. "Forward-front" design. May be used horizontally or vertically. — **Argos Products Co.,** Genoa, Ill.

SPEAKER FUSE BOX, *Gramercy Speaker-Saver.* Protects speakers from failure due to overloads, faulty wiring, switching transients or amplifier failure. For speakers with voice-coil impedance of 4, 8 or 16

ohms. Mounted on phenolic board with clear plastic door.—**Pro-Sound Corp.,** 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. END

All specifications on these pages are from manufacturers' data.

SAVE TIME . . .

SAVE MONEY . . .

HELP MORE PEOPLE . . .

SAVE MORE LIVES . . .

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

Patents

STROBOSCOPIC GOLF TRAINER

Patent No. 2,825,569

Luis W. Alvarez, Berkeley, Calif. (Assigned to Gaither & Co., San Francisco, Calif.)

Correct swing, speed and stance are important to a golfer who is trying for low scores. This training device may be used outdoors or indoors (with a simulated ball). A series of five lamps is spaced from corresponding photocells and strobe lights (Fig. 1). B is the ball, and the solid rectangle indicates the optimum swing.

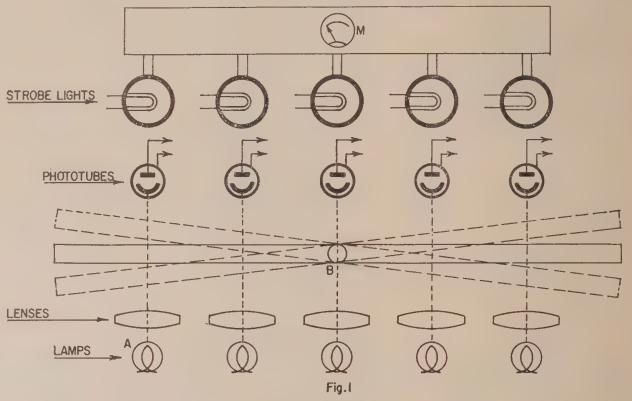


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

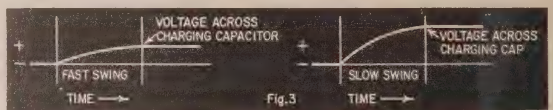


Fig. 3

Each strobe is triggered by an electronic circuit when the corresponding light beam is interrupted by the golf club. Thus, with his eye on the ball, the golfer sees a series of "stopped-motion" images and can actually watch and judge the direction of swing, angle of club face, etc.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of one of the control circuits; five are needed. When the club blocks a particular beam, point P goes positive when current through the phototube is interrupted. V1 is driven to conduction, V2 blocks and V3 triggers the strobe V4.

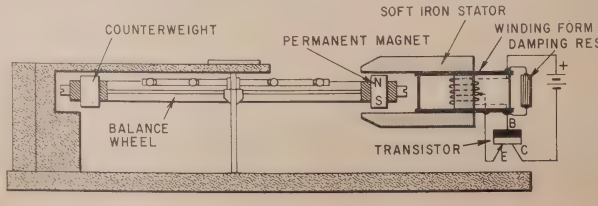
To measure club speed, meter M (Fig. 1) measures the voltage on a charging capacitor (not shown). The capacitor is allowed to charge during the time the club is moving between the first and third light beams. Fig. 3 shows how a fast swing leaves less time for charging so M reads low.

TRANSISTOR CLOCK DRIVE

French Patent No. 1,147,598

C. Hunter McShan, Great Neck, N. Y.

A novel use for transistors is disclosed here. A very-low-power transistor is used to drive and control the timing mechanism of clocks and watches. It maintains timing precision, provides



PATENTS *(Continued)*

high efficiency and occupies little space.

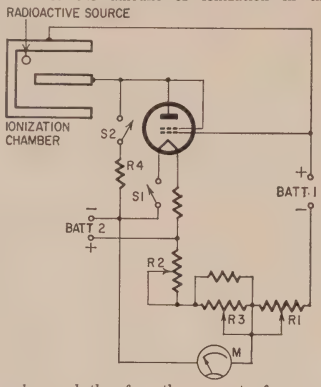
A transistor oscillator drives the balance wheel and hairspring assembly as shown in the diagram. At one point along the rim of the wheel a tiny but powerful magnet is fixed. It is counterbalanced by a weight. As the wheel rotates, its magnet approaches the iron stator and is accelerated. Upon leaving the pole pieces, the magnet generates a voltage across the tapped winding. Phase of emitter voltage is correct to trigger the transistor to full conduction. Collector current now flows through the coil. It energizes the poles to repel the magnet. The pull and subsequent push constitute total drive for the system. Only 8 mw is required.

This ingenious principle is suitable for use in wrist watches, portable clocks, etc.

RADIOACTIVITY INDICATOR
Patent No. 2,818,509

Joseph M. Johnston, Bradley Beach, N.J. (Assigned to USA as represented by Secretary of Army)

This is an "inverted" amplifier in which the control and collecting elements are transposed. The control grid acts as an anode and is biased positive. The plate and screen are connected and given a slightly negative bias by the electrons which pass through the screen. This bias level is set by the position of the radioactive source in the ionization chamber, which determines the amount of ionization in the



chamber and therefore the amount of current flow through it. R2 and R3 are adjusted for a zero meter reading.

Now the unit is ready for use as a radioactivity indicator. As the ionization chamber is brought near a source of radioactivity, the ionization of gas in the chamber is increased and the bias on the plate becomes more positive, increasing the current drawn by the grid from the cathode. This current increase is read on the meter which may be calibrated in roentgens per hour. R1 is the sensitivity control.

Resistor R4 provides means for checking the operating condition of the circuit and establishes a reference point for meter calibration. This high-megohm unit, when switched into the circuit by S2, places a fixed voltage on the plate, which corresponds to a particular radiation rate.

The advantages of this circuit are a very high input resistance of about 10^{14} ohms and increased range of measurement which tends to be logarithmic; both highly desirable qualities to have in radiation counters. END

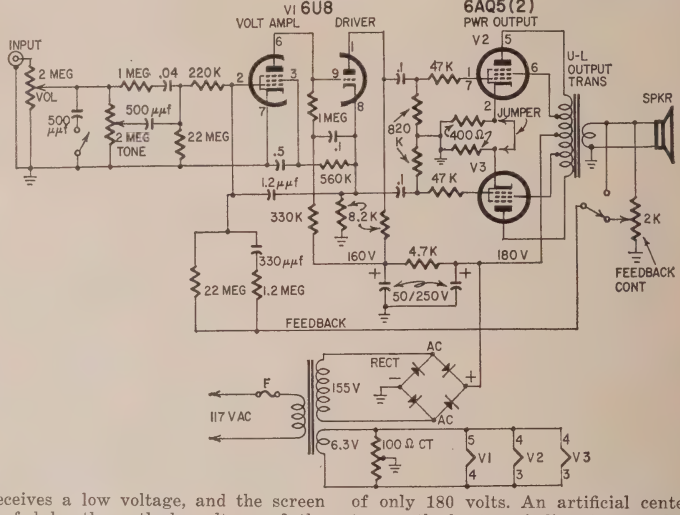
"I'm the TV repairman."

radio-electronic Circuits

ECONOMICAL AUDIO AMPLIFIER

The accompanying diagram shows a miniature audio amplifier produced in France by BTH. It is economical, but nevertheless can qualify as high-fidelity at low power. It employs the pentode part of a 6U8 in a rarely used, starved-circuit arrangement. The plate receives a low voltage, and the screen is fed by the cathode voltage of the following stage. The gain of such a stage can reach the incredible value of 1,400. The triode section of the same tube is used as a direct-coupled split-load driver. It is followed by a pair of output pentodes in an Ultra-Linear circuit arrangement, using an economical small-size output transformer with grain-oriented laminations. Overall feedback and a tone control are provided.

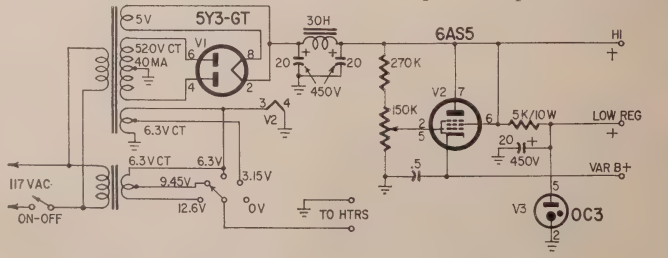
The high-gain input stage is stabilized by the screen dc feedback and the 1.2-$\mu\mu$f capacitor between input grid and cathode of the triode, to neutralize the parasitic capacitance inside the tube. The power supply uses a full-bridge dry rectifier to provide a B-plus of only 180 volts. An artificial center tap, on the heater winding, is grounded. This amplifier passes signals from 10 to more that 200,000 cycles, with distortion less than 0.5% from 20 to 15,000 cycles at 0.5 watt output.



Intermodulation distortion is 0.25% for a 0.2-volt input signal, using 50 and 6,000 cycles in a 4-to-1 ratio. The maximum feedback is 44 db. The rated output power of 4 watts is obtained with a 0.5-volt input.—*A. V. J. Martin*

HANDY POWER SUPPLY

The diagram shows a versatile power supply that does many jobs around the shop. It is built with junkbox parts. Four outputs are provided: variable



heater voltage: 12.6, 9.45, 6.3, and 3.15; B-plus of about 275; regulated B-plus of 105, and variable B-plus.

I use the regular and regulated B-plus coupled with the heater voltage when repairing tuners. The variable B-plus takes care of portable (battery-operated) radios.—*W. G. Eslick*

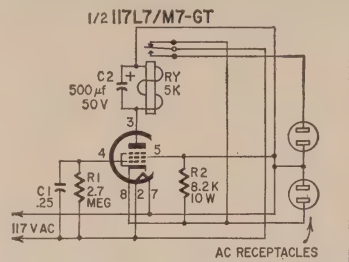
ELECTRONIC FLASHER

This simple electronic device will turn electric lights on and off in a flashing recycling manner.

The unit can be assembled in a few hours with a minimum of parts. It is housed in a 3 x 4 x 5-inch case. *Caution: Wiring in this unit is connected to the ac line. Be sure that the unit is completely enclosed and that all wiring is isolated from the chassis and case.* Two chassis-mounted female outlets are attached to the cabinet. As shown by the diagram, they are wired so that power is supplied to them alternately in 4-second bursts.

The 4-second interval is an arbitrary value selected as the most pleasing to the eye. It can be shortened or lengthened by changing the values of R1 and C2. To lengthen the lights-on period, both R1 and C2 must be increased. Conversely, reducing these values reduces the on period. R1 should be increased by 0.5-megohm steps and C2 by 20-μf steps.

When power is first applied to the flasher, the relay is not energized. Since the grid and cathode are connected to the same side of the line, grid capacitor C1 does not charge. Therefore, plate current flows as soon as the tube is warmed up. The relay is energized and the relay arm is pulled down to the lower contact. This disconnects the cathode from the grid side of the line and now, through R2, the cathode is connected to the other side of the line.



Immediately C1 begins to charge, placing a negative voltage on the tube's grid. When the grid is sufficiently negative, plate current is cut off. At this point the relay is de-energized and returns to the up position. However, the relay does not immediately de-energize due to capacitor C2, which charged while the tube was conducting. With the tube cut off, this capacitor slowly discharges through the relay's coil, holding it closed for several seconds. When the relay does open, the entire process starts again.—*Dominic Ripani* END

try This one

CLEANING PLASTIC SAFETY GLASS

A little penetrating oil applied with a soft cloth does an effective job of cleaning fogged plastic safety glass on TV sets. Be sure to wipe it off thoroughly afterwards.—*E. Mayover*

RECORDER CLEANING KINK

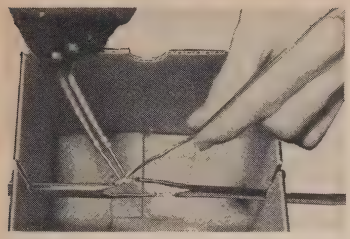
Tape recording enthusiasts who take pride in keeping their recorder in tip-top running condition will be interested to know that an empty plastic squeeze bottle makes a handy addition to a tape recordist's cleaning and lubricating kit. It makes a handy miniature air gun for blowing metallic dust particles from a recorder's mechanism. To make the air gun work more efficiently, pry out the neck plug and remove the inside spray tube. Then replace the plug.—*John A. Comstock*

MORE ROOM IN AUTO RADIOS

Many radio amateurs use their car radios with converters as mobile shortwave receivers. When so used, it is sometimes desirable to add noise limiters or extra if amplifiers to the receiver. This is usually difficult as space inside these radios is limited. However, with some sets, there is a way out. Some auto radios have the speaker mounted in the same case with the chassis and often have a large cutout in the chassis to accommodate the speaker frame. If the speaker is removed from the radio's case and mounted elsewhere in the car, a small subchassis can be mounted in this cutout, allowing room for any desired additional circuits.—*Charles E. Cohn*

SPLICING TV LEAD-IN

Although it's not generally recommended practice to splice a TV lead-in, sometimes it is necessary (especially on extra-long runs). If you have to splice a joint on a windy day and don't have a torch along, soldering on a rooftop can be difficult. The wind, together with the voltage drop in a long elec-



tric cord, robs the soldering iron of its heat.

When I was recently caught with torch out of fuel and faced this problem, I solved it by using a cardboard box as a wind shield. The slits cut in the side of the box hold the lead firmly for easy soldering.—*Scott Mack*

TWIST DRILL COVERS

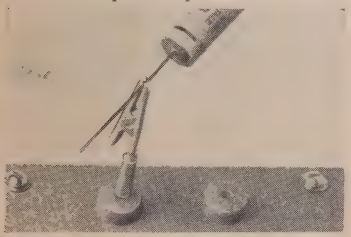
I slip lengths of spaghetti insulation over the cutting edges of the twist drills I carry in my tool kit. This protects the cutting edges against nicks and helps keep the set of drills sharp longer. And that's not all—the drills used to roll around in the metal tray and make a racket, but the spaghetti drill covers take care of this too.—*John A. Comstock*

SOLDERING TIP

Some of the tips used with the Ungar soldering pencil are small copper rods screwed into the main copper body. The performance of these tips depends on heat conduction into the tip. A simple was to improve this is to flow a little solder into the joint between tip and body, making a much better conductor than the mere physical contact normally obtained. — *Charles Erwin Cohn*

EASY CONNECTIONS FOR TIP JACKS

This simple adapter comes in handy in experimental work when various components must be temporarily connected to tip jacks. To make this adapter, simply push the lug end of a No. 30 Mueller alligator clip into the sleeve of a phone tip and run a little



solder in to make a solid connection.

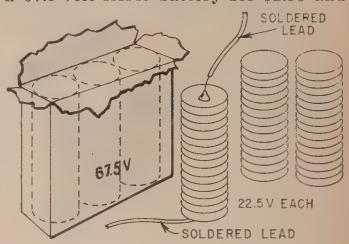
The photo shows how wire leads, capacitors, resistors, diodes, banana plugs, etc. may be quickly connected to tip jacks.

If you prefer to use a larger alligator clip, simply force the sleeve of the phone tip into the sleeve of the clip and run a little solder around the joint. —*Art Trauffer*

TRY THIS ONE *(Continued)*

LOW-COST TRANSISTOR BATTERIES

A number of transistor circuits use a 22.5-volt battery. This type of battery costs about $1.50. However, if you buy a 67.5-volt XX45 battery for $2.95 and



cut it open you will find *three* individual 22.5-volt batteries. Each one may be used separately by simply soldering leads to the batteries as in the diagram. They are small and easy to purchase as they are a common replacement for tube type portable radios.—*Frank J. Lutz, Jr.*

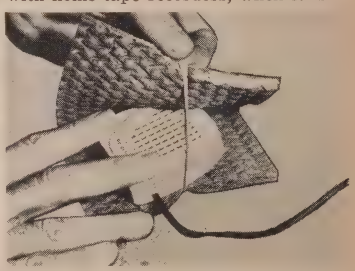
COIL PICKER

Save that ballpoint pen when it runs dry. Open it up and remove the ball from the cartridge with pressure from pliers on the cartridge tip. Force a sewing needle into the tip, eye end first, and leave about ¼–⅜ inch of the tip exposed. Now, replace the cartridge in the pen.

This device is a very useful prod for picking out fine wires from coils being repaired when a replacement coil is not available.—*William Porter*

PROTECT YOUR MIKE

To keep from damaging a small handheld crystal mike, such as the type used with home tape recorders, when it isn't



in use, wrap it in a piece of sponge rubber and place a rubber band around the works to hold it in place. Now, should the mike be dropped accidentally, the sponge will cushion its fall and protect the delicate crystal element.—*John A. Comstock*

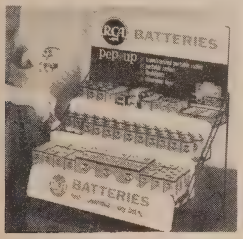
FRONT-END ALIGNMENT

When aligning the front end of a TV receiver, the signal is fed into a shield placed over the oscillator mixer tube. This shield must not be grounded to the chassis. To avoid accidentally grounding the shield, I fold a piece of plastic tape over the bottom edge.—*Wm. M. Atkinson*

END

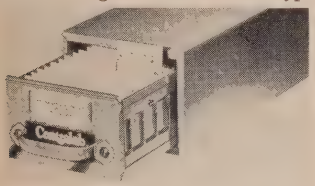
Business and People

RCA Electron Tube Division, Harrison, N. J., is merchandising its transis-



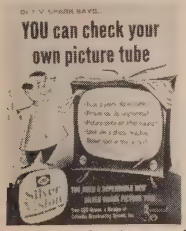
tor batteries in a new all-metal counter merchandiser.

Centralab Div., Globe Union, Milwaukee, Wis., introduced a new packaged-circuit kit. It contains 40 units divided among the 14 most used types.



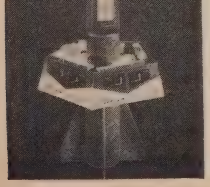
The kit will cover 80% of all packaged-circuit replacement needs. The units are packed in a plastic container arranged for indentification in a metal cabinet.

CBS-Hytron, Danvers, Mass., is providing service technicians with a full-



color picture-tube display card advising customers how to check their own picture tubes.

Jensen Industries, Forest Park, Ill., is getting its phonograph-needle promo-

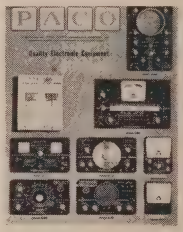


tion in orbit with a sputnik-shaped plastic and cardboard rocket display holding 16 needles of the most popular types for retail store counters.

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J., and Radiart Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., announced that Frederick Diehl of Traynor Dean, Tampa, Fla., was the winner in their nationwide contest for service technicians for choosing the best name for the TR

15/16 CDR antenna rotor marketed by both firms. Diehl beat out over 15,000 other contestants to win first prize, a 1958 Plymouth station wagon, and an all-expense-paid trip to Indianapolis. He is shown receiving keys to the car from Kay Thompson, Miss Indianapolis of 1959, as Bill Schoneberger (left), Radiart sales manager, and Ray Leary, Cornell Dubilier sales manager, look on. The winning name was not revealed.

Paco Electronics Co., Glendale, N. Y., designed a four-color display board



which mounts front panels of eight of its most popular test equipment kits.

ORRadio Industries, Opelika, Ala., is

offering its Irish brand recording tape dealers an identification decal.

EIA Unit Sales Record

First Six Months

	1958	1957
Transistors	18,452,324	11,199,300
TV Sets	2,177,652	2,810,403
Radios (excluding auto sets)	2,964,338	3,638,969
TV picture tubes	3,689,587	4,814,659
Receiving tubes	190,406,000	221,175,000

Production

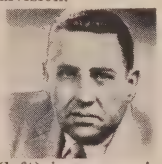
	1958	1957
TV sets	2,167,930	2,722,139
Radios	4,961,293	7,187,294

Robert Erickson, former president and director of the Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., a subsidiary of Daystrom Inc., was appointed executive vice president of Beckman Instruments Inc., Fullerton, Calif., where he will be chief operating executive.

Daniel J. Webster joined Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Newark, N. J., as general sales manager. He comes to the company from Raytheon Manufacturing Co. where he was assistant division manager of the Commercial Equipment Div.

Ira M. (Duke) Slater (left), sales manager the Vibrator Div. of P. R. Mallory & Co., Du Quoin, Ill., was promoted

to manager-sales engineering of the division. **Fred H. Larrabee, Jr.,** former manufacturers representative, becomes sales manager of the division.



C. R. (Russ) Robbertson, regional sales manager of Weller Electric Corp., Easton, Pa., was advanced to the post of sales manager.

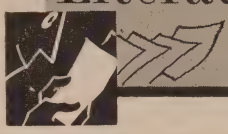
Frank A. Sullivan (left) is now semiconductor general sales manager for CBS-Hytron, Danvers, Mass. He comes from the Wheeler Reflector Div. of

Franklin Research Corp. **David A. Sokolov** takes over the new post of manager–field engineering, government and industrial products, for CBS-Hytron. He had been supervisor of receiving tube developments.

Joe Ramer, engineering adviser of Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., assumes new duties as chief engineer of the Engineering Dept.

John H. Cashman, founder and former president of Radio Craftsman Inc. and a pioneer in the industry, died at his home in Chicago at the age of 58. END

technical Literature



Any or all of these catalogs, bulletins, or periodicals are available to you on request direct to the manufacturers, whose addresses are listed at the end of each item. Use your letterhead—do not use postcards. To facilitate identification, mention the issue and page of RADIO-ELECTRONICS on which the item appears. UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL ITEMS ARE GRATIS. ALL LITERATURE OFFERS ARE VOID AFTER SIX MONTHS.

SPEAKERS AND ENCLOSURES are featured in two new catalogs. The speaker catalog pictures and describes the complete line of Tempo hi-fi speakers and speaker systems. The enclosure catalog shows bass-reflex cabinets and complete systems.—**Oxford Components Inc.,** 556 W. Monroe St., Chicago 6, Ill.

HOW TO "SEE" SOUND on magnetic tape using Magna-See developing solution is the subject of illustrated *Bulletin RS 57-10*. The solution makes magnetic sound track visible for quick checks on recorder-head alignment, track uniformity, balance and head wear.—**Reeves Soundcraft Corp.,** 10 E. 52 St., New York 22, N. Y.

METER KITS, using a single basic meter movement with interchangeable dial-component units giving a wide variety of meter ranges, are illustrated and described in 4-page *Unimeter* brochure. —**Triplett Electrical Instrument Co.,** Bluffton, Ohio.

PISTON CAPACITORS. *Bulletin 207A* gives specifications of panel and printed-circuit board type Sealcap precision variable capacitors. *Bulletin 210* lists miniature quartz trimmers. A separate catalog sheet announces the availability of L-C tuners, combining a variable inductance and a capacitor in a glass cylinder.—**JFD Electronics Corp.,** 1462 62 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TANTALUM SLUG CAPACITORS are discussed and described, with a table of standard capacitance and voltage values, in *Bulletin 159*.—**Ohmite Mfg. Co.,** 3694 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

LOUDSPEAKER HANDBOOK for technicians, sound engineers and architects, *The University Technilog on Loudspeakers* is a 64-page guide to sound planning containing technical and product information. Among topics covered are application of driver-unit specs, overload protection, line matching, phasing, adjusting power capacity and cutoff, types of speakers, etc.—**University Loudspeakers Inc.,** 80 S. Kensico Ave., White Plains, N. Y. **$1.**

TRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTICS *and Interchangeability Guide* lists more than 600 types currently being manufactured and gives ratings and characteristics

of nearly 100 made by Sylvania.—**Sylvania Electric Products Inc.,** 1100 Main St., Buffalo 9, N. Y.

PHONO NEEDLES, how they wear and when to replace them is the subject of a non technical leaflet, *A Stitch in Time.*—**Jensen Industries Inc.,** 7333 W. Harrison St., Forest Park, Ill.

VIDICON CAMERA *TK-15* for education, military and broadcast use, adaptable to both live and film operation, is described in a 24-page brochure—**RCA** Broadcast & Television Dept., Camden, N. J.

PRECISION COMPONENTS, hardware, terminal boards, insulated terminals and coil forms are shown in diagrams and photographs with detailed specifications in *Catalog No. 600.*—**Cambridge Thermionic Corp.,** 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

KIT CATALOG. A 23-page illustrated booklet showing and describing the entire line of *Heathkit* servicing, hi-fi, lab and special-service equipment kits.—**Heath Co.,** Benton Harbor, Mich.

COMPARATIVE RF MEASUREMENTS using a coaxial switcher are discussed in *Vol. 1, No. 1* of the *Jerrold Technical Newsletter.* This technical paper explains the use of the switcher, which provides simultaneous display of two channels or voltages on one oscilloscope. —**Jerrold Electronics Corp.,** Measurement & Test Div., 15th St. & Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

SILICON UNIJUNCTION TRANSISTOR, a voltage-sensing and triggering device, is the subject of two brochures (*GP-176*) of specification and application information.—**General Electric Co.,** Semiconductor Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse 1, N. Y.

SNAP-AROUND VOLT-AMMETERS and volt - ammeter - ohmmeters are illustrated in *Catalog No. A-583.*—**Pyramid Instrument Corp.,** Amprobe Div., 630 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook, N. Y.

RELIABLE TUBES of new Frame Grid design, for military and industrial requirements, are described in detail and specific applications given in a brochure entitled *Amperex PQ Reliable Frame Grid Tubes.*—**Amperex Electronic Corp.,** Advertising Dept., 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, N. Y.

FULL LINE OF SEMICONDUCTORS is covered in a new folder giving electrical and physical characteristics of silicon junction diodes, Zener diodes and power voltage regulators, silicon solar cells and diffused junction rectifiers.—**Hoffman Electronics Corp.,** Semiconductor Div., 930 Pitner Ave., Evanston, Ill.

SWITCHES AND HARDWARE are featured in a complete 23-page catalog. Included are rotary and miniature push-button switches, binding posts, test clips and miscellaneous components. Every part is illustrated.—**Grayhill Inc.,** 561 Hillgrove Ave., La Grange, Ill. END

Books

ELECTRONIC SEMICONDUCTORS, by Eberhard Spenke. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. 6 x 9 inches, 402 pages. $11.

This is a translation of a German second edition. It is a text for physicists, scientists and engineers. Part 1 comprises five chapters which introduce semiconductor theory to the beginner in the field. Part 2 is strictly for advanced students and scientists. It deals with quantum mechanics, Fermi statistics and higher math. Problems appear at the end of each chapter.—*IQ*

TELEVISION IN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, by V. K. Zworykin, E. G. Ramberg and L. E. Flory. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 6 x 9 inches, 300 pages. $10.

If you have any doubt of the value of gaining an intimate knowledge of closed-circuit television equipment and techniques, it would be well to read the last chapter of this book first. Entitled "Forecast", it predicts a world in which personal contacts are substantially reduced by television; stores and banks as we know them disappearing; medicine, industry and education undergoing a revolution; the TV camera becoming the most valued servant in the home—as well as the "pioneer observer in interplanetary travel."

Written by a top RCA research team, this volume is both technical and nontechnical, describing the applications, basic circuits and available equipment. There are also descriptions of closed-circuit color TV systems—both NTSC and field sequential—as well as stereo television and TV microscopy.

This is a valuable introduction to a vast new field which is now in its infancy. Everyone connected with electronics, industry or education will have to explore this field sooner or later.—*DL*

ELSEVIER'S DICTIONARY OF ELECTRONICS AND WAVEGUIDES, in six languages. Compiled and arranged on an English alphabetical base by W. E. Clason. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam, Holland. Distributed in US by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. 6 x 9 inches, 628 pages. $17.50.

This ambitious work is basically an English electronics dictionary. Over 2,000 technical words and terms are listed and defined on the left-hand pages. On the opposite pages are the terms in French, Spanish, Italian, Holland and German. Terms from "electronic tube"

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

to "Fermi-Dirac-Sommerfeld velocity-distribution law" are defined. The terms are classified as either electronic or waveguide and the gender of foreign-language terms is given.

Since the dictionary is English-based, lists in each of the other languages, giving the page on which each word appears, are included at the end of the book.—*FS*

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL CIRCUITS, by Sidney Platt. John F. Rider, Publisher, 116 W. 14 St., New York 11, N. Y. 5½ x 8½ inches, 200 pages. $3.90.

An examination and discussion of some of the more common circuits, slanted at the reader with a fundamental knowledge of electronic circuits. Relay and timing circuits, photoelectric controls, electronic power controls, equipment with gas- or vapor-filled tubes for motor and welding control, and industrial control instrumentation are covered simply and clearly.

TECHNIQUES OF MAGNETIC RECORDING, by Joel Tall. Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y. 5½" x 8¼ inches 472, pages. $7.95.

A thorough treatment of magnetic recording and its uses in industry, science and entertainment, written in easily understood language for both technical and nontechnical readers. Professional recording equipment and techniques are discussed in detail. Particularly valuable as a "how to" guide is the chapter on editing.

BASIC MATHEMATICS FOR RADIO AND ELECTRONICS, by F. M. Colebrook and J. W. Head. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40 St., New York 16, N. Y. 4¾ x 7¼ inches, 359 pages. $6.

The third and enlarged edition of a book originally called *Basic Mathematics for Radio Students*, this text was published in London for *Wireless World*. It is written primarily for those interested in electronic engineering but who are handicapped by lack of mathematical knowledge. It progresses from elementary algebra through basic calculus.

TRANSISTOR PHYSICS AND CIRCUITS, by Robert L. Riddle and Marlin P. Ristenbatt. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y. 6 x 9 inches, 428 pages. $10.

There are many transistor books on the advanced level, and many on a very elementary level. This is an intermediate text which shows how to design and analyze amplifiers and oscillators. It can be understood by any reader who is familiar with algebra.

Part 1 covers the physics of semiconductors. It reviews Newton's laws and describes crystal junctions and contacts. Parts 2 reviews basic electrical circuits and proceeds to amplifiers and oscillators. Basic equations are derived in the text, then design examples are given to show how to use the formulas.

A chapter on experiments shows how to build simple radios, relay circuits and measuring circuits.—*IQ* END

ADVERTISING INDEX

Radio-Electronics does not assume responsibility for any errors appearing in the index below.

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Baltimore Technical Institute
Candler System Co.
Indiana Technical College
Milwaukee School of Engineering
Northrop Aeronautical Institute
Pacific International University
Tri-State College
Valparaiso Technical Institute
Wayne School

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FOREIGN AGENTS: Great Britain: Atlas Publishing and Distributing Co., Ltd., 18 Bride Lane, London E.C. 4. **Australia:** McGill's Agency, Melbourne. **France:** Brentano's, Paris 2e. **Belgium:** Agence et Messageries de la Presse, Brussels. **Holland:** Trilectron, Heemstede. **Greece:** International Book & News Agency, Athens. **So. Africa:** Central News Agency, Ltd., Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Natal; Universal Book Agency, Johannesburg. **India:** Broadway News Centre, Dadar, Bombay #14. **Pakistan:** Paradise Book Stall, Karachi 3.
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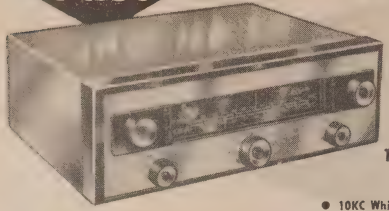
KT-500 IN KIT FORM 74.50

New! Years Ahead!

LAFAYETTE STEREO TUNER KIT

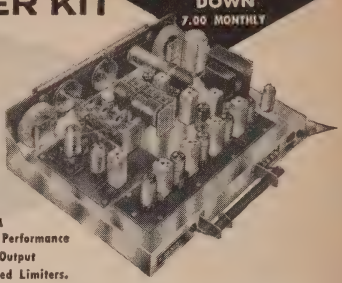
ONLY $7.45 DOWN 7.00 MONTHLY



Use it as a Binaural-Stereophonic FM-AM tuner

Use it as a Dual-Monaural FM-AM tuner

Use it as a straight Monaural FM or AM tuner



THE MOST FLEXIBLE TUNER EVER DESIGNED

- Multiflex Output for New Stereo FM
- 10KC Whistle Filter
- Pre-aligned IF's
- Tuned Cascode FM
- 11 Tubes (including 4 dual-purpose) + Tuning Eye + Selenium rectifier Provide 17 Tube Performance
- Separately Tuned FM and AM Sections
- 12 Tuned Circuits
- Dual Cathode Follower Output
- Armstrong Circuit with FM/AFC and AFC Defeat
- Dual Double-Tuned Transformer Coupled Limiters.

More than a year of research, planning and engineering went into the making of the Lafayette Stereo Tuner. Its unique flexibility permits the reception of binaural broadcasting (simultaneous transmission on both FM and AM), the independent operation of both the FM and AM sections at the same time, and the ordinary reception of either FM or AM. The AM and FM sections are separately tuned, each with a separate 3-gang tuning condenser, separate flywheel tuning and separate volume control for proper balancing when used for binaural programs. Simplified accurate knife-edge tuning is provided by magic eye which operates independently on FM and AM. Automatic frequency control "locks in" FM signal permanently. Aside from its unique flexibility, this is, above all else, a quality high-fidelity tuner incorporating features found exclusively in the highest priced tuners.

FM specifications include grounded-grid triode low noise front end with triode mixer, double-tuned dual limiters with Foster-Seeley discriminator, less than 1% harmonic distortion, frequency response 20-20,000 cps ± ½ db, full 200 kc bandwidth and sensitivity of 2 microvolts for 30 db quieting with full limiting at one microvolt. AM specifications include 3 stages of AVC, 10 kc whistle filter, built-in ferrite loop antenna, less than 1% harmonic distortion, sensitivity of 5 microvolts, 8-kc bandwidth and frequency response 20-5000 cps ± 3 db.

The 5 controls of the KT-500 are FM Volume, AM Volume, FM Tuning, AM Tuning and 5-position Function Selector Switch. Tastefully styled with gold-brass escutcheon having dark maroon background plus matching maroon knobs with gold inserts. The Lafayette Stereo Tuner was designed with the builder in mind. Two separate printed circuit boards make construction and wiring simple, even for such a complex unit. Complete kit includes all parts and metal cover, a step-by-step instruction manual, schematic and pictorial diagrams. Size is 13¾" W x 10⅜" D x 4½" H. Shpg. wt., 22 lbs.

The new Lafayette Model KT-500 Stereo FM-AM Tuner is a companion piece to the Models KT-300 Audio Control Center Kit and KT-400 70-watt Basic Amplifier Kit and the "Triumvirate" of these 3 units form the heart of a top quality stereo hi-fi system.

KT-500 ..... Net **74.50**

LT-50 Same as above, completely factory wired and tested..... Net **124.50**

NEW! LAFAYETTE PROFESSIONAL STEREO MASTER AUDIO CONTROL CENTER

KT-600 79.50 IN KIT FORM

ONLY 7.95 DOWN — 8.00 MONTHLY

The Lafayette KT-600 Solves *Every* Stereo/Monaural Control Problem!

- RESPONSE 10-25,000 CPS ± 0.5 DB
- TAPE HEAD PLAYBACK EQUALIZATION FOR NEW 4-TRACK STEREO
- 1.78 MILLIVOLTS SENSITIVITY FOR 1 VOLT OUT
- LESS THAN .03% IM DISTORTION
- 6 CONCENTRIC FRONT PANEL CONTROLS
- 4 CONCENTRIC REAR PANEL INPUT LEVEL CONTROLS
- 180° ELECTRONIC PHASE REVERSAL

- UNIQUE STEREO & MONAURAL CONTROL CENTER FACILITIES!
- OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE SUPERIORITY!
- AMAZING NEW BRIDGE CIRCUITRY & CONTROL FOR 3d CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR 3-SPEAKER STEREO SYSTEMS!
- VARIABLE CROSS-CHANNEL SIGNAL FEED ELIMINATES "PING-PONG" EFFECTS!
- PRECISE "NULL" BALANCING & CALIBRATING SYSTEM — BETTER THAN METERS!
- 24 EQUALIZATION POSITIONS PER CHANNEL!
- CLUTCH-TYPE DUAL VOLUME-BALANCE CONTROLS!

A REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT IN STEREO HIGH FIDELITY. Provides such unusual features as a Bridge Control, for variable cross-channel feed for elimination of "ping-pong" (exaggerated channel separation) effects and for control of a 3d-channel output for 3-speaker stereo systems; the 3d-channel output also serves for converting stereo program material to high quality monaural for recording or to play a stereo program monaurally through a separate amplifier and speaker system. The KT-600 also has full input mixing of monaural program sources (such as tape recorder and phonograph, etc.), a special "null" stereo balancing and calibrating system (better than meters), 24 equalization positions per channel, 12 db per octave rumble and scratch filters, and a loudness on-off switch. Has clutch-type dual concentric volume controls which operate independently for balancing or simultaneously as the Master Level Control. Other features include channel reverse, 180° phase reversal, input level controls at all inputs. Sensitivity is 1.78 millivolts for 1 volt out. Dual low impedance outputs ("plate followers," 1300 ohms) are provided. Frequency response is 10-25,000 cps ± 0.5 db; less than .03% IM distortion. Uses 7 new 7025 low-noise dual triodes. Size 14" x 4½" x 10⅛". Shpg. wt., 16 lbs. Complete with printed circuit board, modern-styling metal chassis and cage, profusely illustrated instructions, all necessary parts.

LAFAYETTE KT-600 Stereo Preamplifier Kit ..... Net **79.50**

NEW! LAFAYETTE STEREO/MONAURAL BASIC POWER AMPLIFIER KIT

KT-310

ONLY 4.75 DOWN 5.00 MONTHLY

47.50

- 36-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER - 18-WATTS EACH CHANNEL
- FOR OPTIONAL USE AS 36-WATT MONAURAL AMPLIFIER
- EMPLOYS 4 NEW PREMIUM-TYPE 7189 OUTPUT TUBES
- 2 PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS FOR NEAT, SIMPLIFIED WIRING
- RESPONSE BETTER THAN 35-30,000 CPS ± ½ DB AT 18 WATTS
- LESS THAN 1% HARMONIC OR INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

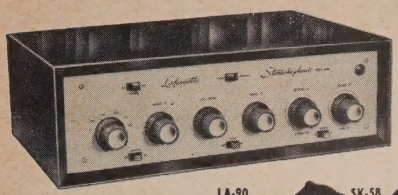
A superbly-performing basic stereo amplifier, in easy-to-build kit form to save you **lots of money** and let you **get into stereo now** at minimum expense! Dual inputs are provided, each with individual volume control, and the unit may be used with a stereo preamplifier, for 2-18 watt stereo channels or, at the flick of a switch, as a fine 36-watt monaural amplifier — or, if desired, it may be used as 2 separate monaural 18-watt amplifiers! **CONTROLS** include 2 input volume controls, channel Reverse switch (AB-BA), Monaural-Stereo switch. **DUAL OUTPUT IMPEDANCES** are: 4, 8, 16 and 32 ohms (permitting parallel (monaural) operation of 2 speaker systems of up to 16 ohms. **INPUT SENSITIVITY** is 0.45 volts per channel for full output. **TUBES** are 2-6AN8, 4-7189; GZ-34 rectifier. **SIZE** 9-3/16"d (10-9/16" with controls) x 5¼"h x 13¼"w. Supplied complete with perforated metal cage, all necessary parts and detailed instructions. Shpg. wt., 22 lbs.

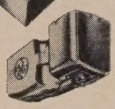
KT-310 Stereo Power Amplifier Kit ..... Net **47.50**

NEW! LAFAYETTE "STEREO" HI-FI PHONO MUSIC SYSTEM

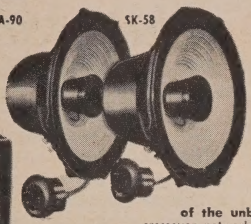
AN IDEAL QUALITY SYSTEM FOR LISTENING TO THE NEW HIGH-REALISM STEREO SOUND!

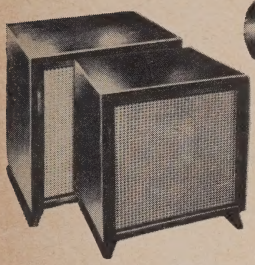
For Stereo & Monaural Reproduction





NEW GE GC-7 STEREO COMPATIBLE CARTRIDGE WITH DIAMOND STYLUS





COMPONENTS	
Lafayette LA-90 28-Watt Stereo Amplifier	72.50
Garrard RC121/II Changer	41.65
Lafayette PK-111 Wood Base	3.95
GE GC-7 Stereo Magnetic Cartridge	23.47
2-Lafayette SK-58 Coaxial 12" Speakers	59.00
Total Reg. Price	~~200.57~~

YOU PAY ONLY 167.50 SAVE 33.07!

A complete superb stereo hi-fi phono music system brought to you by Lafayette to bring out the thrilling capabilities of the new stereo recordings. Heart of the system is **the new Lafayette LA-90 with 28 watts per channel** and with all the inputs necessary for a complete stereo control center. Other fine components are the **famous new Garrard RC121/11 4-speed automatic record changer** ready to accept stereo cartridges, **the Lafayette PK-111 wood base** for changer, of fine selected woods; **the new GE GC-7 stereo/monaural variable reluctance cartridge** with 0.7 mil genuine GE diamond stylus; and **2 of the unbeatable, for performance-value, Lafayette SK-58 12" coaxial speakers** with built-in crossover network and brilliance level control. Supplied complete with cables, connectors, and easy-to-install instructions. Shpg. wt., 66 lbs.

HF-374 Stereo Phono System, with mahogany or blonde wood changer base (please specify) ..... Net **167.50**

HF-375 Same as HF-374 but with 2-Lafayette CAB-16 mahogany or walnut or CAB-17 blonde Resonator-type speaker enclosures (specify which) ..... Net **222.50**

LAFAYETTE STEREO FM/AM-PHONO MUSIC SYSTEM

Same as HF-374 above but with new Lafayette stereo Model LT-99 FM/AM Tuner.

HF-376 Stereo FM/AM-Phono System ..... Net **237.00**

HF-377 Same as HF-376 but with 2-Lafayette CAB-16 mahogany or walnut or CAB-17 blonde speaker enclosures ..... Net **292.00**

ONLY 16.75 DOWN—12.00 MONTHLY

LAFAYETTE MASTER AUDIO CONTROL CENTER with BINAURAL CHANNEL AND DUAL VOLUME CONTROL.

- **Self-Powered**
- **DC On All Filaments**
- **24 Positions of Equalization**
- **Tape Head Input, High Impedance**
- **Dual Cathode Follower Output Stages**

This is not only the finest hi-fi preamp characterized by unmatched features, but it has been functionally designed to keep pace with the conversion of your present hi-fi system to binaural (Stereophonic) sound. Incorporates an extra channel and dual volume control for binaural reproduction. Features include DC on all tube filaments, negative feedback in every stage, dual cathode follower output stages and latest printed circuit construction. Less than 0.09% IM distortion and less than 0.07 harmonic distortion at 1V. Hum and noise level better than 80 db below 3V. Uniformly flat frequency response over entire audible spectrum. 7 inputs for every type of phono, tuner or tape. Tasteful styling, brilliantly executed. Size 12¾" x 9⅛ x 3¾". Shpg. wt., 10½ lbs.

KT-300—Lafayette Master Audio Control Kit Complete with cage and detailed assembly instructions. ..... Net **39.50**

LT-30—Same as above completely wired and tested with cage and instruction manual. Net **59.50**

DELUXE 70 WATT BASIC AMPLIFIER

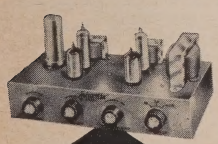
- **Conservatively Rated At 70 Watts**
- **Inverse Feedback**
- **Variable Damping**
- **Metered Balance And Bias Adjust Controls**
- **Available In Kit and Wired Form**

Here's ultra-stability in a 70 watt basic power amplifier employing highest quality components conservatively rated to insure performance and long life. Features matched pair KT 88's and wire range linear Chicago output transformer, variable damping control, meter for bias and balance and gold finish chassis. Frequency response 10-100,000 cps ± 1db. Hum and noise 90 db below full output. IM distortion less than 1½% at 70 watts, less than 0.3% below 30 watts. Harmonic distortion less than 2% at 70 watts from 20 to 20,000 cps ± 1 db. Output impedance 4, 8 and 16 ohms. Handsome decorative cage perforated for proper ventilation. Size 14½ x 10 x 7⅜" including cage and knobs. Shpg. wt., 40 lbs.

KT-400—Lafayette 70 watt Deluxe Basic Amplifier Kit complete with cage and detailed assembly instructions. ..... Net **69.50**

LA-70—Same as above completely wired and tested with cage and instruction manual. Net **94.50**

NEW! LAFAYETTE STEREO AMPLIFIER KIT



- **4 WATTS STEREO OUTPUT**
- **COMPLETE STEREO CONTROLS**

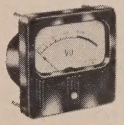
Brand new stereo amplifier kit for that extra small stereo hi-fi set, featuring separate volume controls; ganged tone control; stereo, reverse and monaural switch. 40 millivolt sensitivity! Complete kit with tubes, rectifier, all parts and instructions. Only 9½" x 5" x 4½". For 110-120 60 cycle AC. Shpg. wt., 7 lbs.

KT-126 — Complete Kit ..... Net **18.95**

COMBINATION MONEY SAVER

The KT-126 Stereo Amplifier kit and the new **Ronette OV Stereo Turnover Cartridge** with dual sapphire styli.

KT-136 ..... **24.90**



ILLUMINATED SCALE VU METER

- **3⅛" SQUARE**
- **JEWELLED BEARINGS**
- **25-16,000 ±½ db**
- **D'ARSONVAL MOVEMENT**

Standard 7500 ohm (with 3600 ohm external resistor supplied) "B" scale volume indicator calibrated in 0-100% and —20 to +3 VU. Accurate to ±0.2 VU from 35 to 10,000 cps, ±0.5 VU from 25 to 16,000 cps (0 VU corresponds to 100%). Soft, non-glare illumination supplied by two built-in 6-8 volt bulbs. Dynamic and damping characteristics conform to standard VU meter practice—99% of final reading reached in 0.3 second with suddenly applied sine wave, overshoot of 1 to 1½%. 3¼" square, 1-11/16" depth, 2-9/16" dia. mtg. hole. Shpg. wt., 1 lb.

TM-80 Volume Unit Meter ..... Net **7.50**

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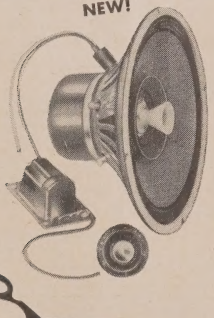

LAFAYETTE-GOODMANS 12" 3-WAY SPEAKER

- 30 WATTS
- FREQUENCY RESPONSE 30-20,000 CPS
- PLUG-IN 12 DB/OCTAVE CROSSOVER NETWORK WITH LEVEL CONTROL

Custom-built by Goodmans of England with 1¾ lb. Alcomax 3 Magnet. Features axially mounted, free-edged wide range woofer, stiff-coned mid-range radiator and compression-driver tweeter.

SK-110 ..... Net **47.50**

Two for Stereo ....Net **89.00**

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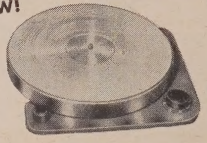
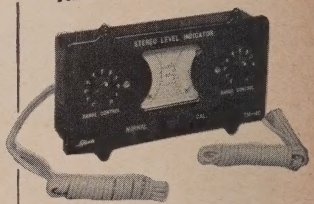


Lafayette TRANSCRIPTION PLAYER WITH 3 LB. 12" ALUMINUM TURNTABLE

Professional 4-speed player ideally suited for stereo. Has magnetic eddy-current brake permitting ± 10% speed variation. Amazingly low priced! Shpg. wt., 14 lbs.

PK-240 .....Net **37.50**

NEW!



STEREO BALANCE VU METER

Dual audio output level indicator with two meters, for comparing audio levels. Ideal for balancing hi-fi stereo systems.

TM-40 ..... Net **8.95**

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED 4-SPEED AUTOMATIC RECORD CHANGER

NEW GE GC-7 STEREO CARTRIDGE WITH DIAMOND STYLUS

Famous brand latest model with **new GE GC-7 Magnetic Compatible Stereo Cartridge with diamond stylus.** Guaranteed to please or money refunded! Regular 69.50 Value! Shpg. wt., 21 lbs.

PK-251—(less Wood base) Net **39.50**

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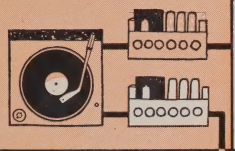
if this is your present or proposed speaker system



4-way 12-inch speaker system costing between $200 and $300 such as the E-V Duchess IVE (Net $292)	3-way speaker system costing between $300 and $325 such as the E-V Marquis III (Net $303) or the E-V Aristocrat III (Net $312)	4-way 15-inch speaker system costing between $325 and $375 such as the E-V Carlton IV (Net $359)	4-way corner 12-inch speaker system costing between $325 and $375 such as the E-V Centurion IVE (Net $365)	3-way 15-inch speaker system costing between $375 and $400 such as the new E-V Regency III (Net $393)	4-way corner 15-inch speaker system costing between $400 and $480 such as the E-V Cardinal IV (Net $425)	4-way corner 15-inch speaker system costing between $480 and $600 such as the E-V Georgian 600 (Net $490)	4-way corner 18-inch speaker system costing over $600 such as the incomparable E-V Patrician (Patrician IV Traditional, $970; Patrician 600 Contemporary, $819 Net)

step one

you need the totally compatible E-V STEREO CARTRIDGE

Thousands already in use prove it plays all records better: unexcelled for stereo; superior even to your present cartridge for monaural. Highest vertical and horizontal compliance. Best channel separation: over 20 db between channels. Flattest responses: flat beyond audibility to RIAA curve. Hum and rumble are *far* below any magnetic cartridge. Two ceramic elements deliver precise RIAA curve with *no hum!* Exclusive E-V Built-in Rumble Suppressor allows record changer use for stereo. .7 mil replaceable (diamond or sapphire) stylus is ideal size . . . gives better reproduction, longer record wear.

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MODEL 21D—Stereo with .7 mil Diamond Stylus . . . . . Net $19.50

MODEL 26DST—Dual Stylus Turnover from .7 mil Diamond Stereo to 3 mil Sapphire Monaural . . . . Net $22.50

or the E-V Velocity Stereo Cartridge

MODEL 21MD—Stereo with .7 mil Diamond Stylus . . . . . Net $19.50

MODEL 26MDST—Dual Stylus Turnover from .7 mil Diamond Stereo to 3 mil Sapphire Monaural . . . . Net $22.50

Then choose a second amplifier and pre-amplifier. If this is your initial high fidelity system, start with any stereophonic dual amplifier-preamplifier. Play monaurally until you add a second speaker for stereo.

step two

Add-on the E-V
DUCHESS IVE

Unexcelled for purity of tone and range through highly developed 4-way driver system. Super-efficient, smooth response through use of diffraction horns to give wide stereo listening area; bass is especially extended in range through E-V Phase-Loading principle with 12" driver mounted low and at rear of enclosure. Compares in performance to corner horns.

Net $292

Add-on the E-V
ARISTOCRAT III

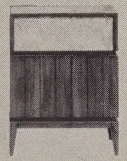
Compact, deluxe Klipsch-licensed separate 3-way loudspeaker system for smooth, efficient wide-range reproduction. Uses folded horn throat in compact furniture piece of pleasing proportions. The walls of the living room and the corner form the large horn mouth required for lowest range response. Diffraction horns in treble and very high range insure best stereo over widest listening area.

Net $312

Add-on the E-V
MARQUIS III

Companion piece, matches Aristocrat III. Uses same driver system. Designed to operate optimumly in along-the-wall position where a corner is not available.

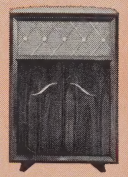
Net $303



Add-on the E-V
CARLTON IV

Deluxe version of the Duchess IVE in smart, handsome low-boy design; harmonizes gracefully with many modern furnishing modes. A complete Phase-Loaded System, affording unusual bass response with smooth, resonance-free characteristics. Includes deluxe 15-inch indirect bass driver 4-way components.

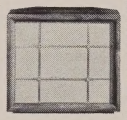
Net $359



Add-on the E-V
CENTURION IVE

New complete 4-way system incorporating all design features of the magnificent E-V Georgian, but on a smaller scale. Uses Klipsch "K" folded horn with E-V deluxe 12-inch indirect-radiator speaker system, (12WK LF driver, MT-30 coaxial mid-bass and treble assembly, T35 VHF driver and X336 crossover). Response from 30 cps to beyond audibility.

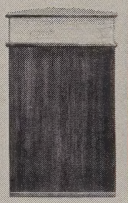
Net $365



Add-on the E-V
REGENCY III

The versatile Regency III deluxe separate 3-way system allows operation in the corner for full bass efficiency or along the wall for convenience. Powerful 15-inch bass driver crosses over at 800 cycles per second to diffraction-type treble and very high frequency components to give maximum dispersion and full stereo effect.

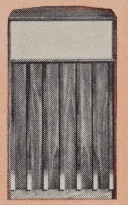
Net $393



Add-on the E-V
CARDINAL IV

Authentic E-V Klipsch "K" horn noted for deep fundamental bass range; complemented by diffraction principle in coaxial mid-bass and treble driver assembly. Very high frequencies insure realism over broadest living room areas.

Net $425



Add-on the E-V
GEORGIAN 600

Utilizes same horn construction and driver complement of Cardinal IV enclosed by beautiful contemporary housing functionally styled by Robert W. Fuldner.

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Add-on the incomparable
PATRICIAN

World's largest, most deluxe loudspeaker system for those discriminating listeners who demand ultimate tonal perfection. The epitome of style combined with peak performance for the ultimate illusion of reality. Available as the Patrician IV in traditional styling.

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Patrician 600 in Fuldner-designed contemporary housing.

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Special models available to custom-finish specifications . . . at higher price.

or alternate step two

ADD-ON E-V STEREON III

The all-new Electro-Voice speaker system that solves your space problem—saves you money. Where space doesn't permit you to add a second full-range speaker, a Stereon is the answer. It's compact, because the Stereon reproduces only those frequencies NEEDED for stereo (bass below 300 cps does not contribute to the stereo effect . . . so bass from *both* is handled by your PRESENT full-range speaker through the accessory XX3 Stereon Control Filter).

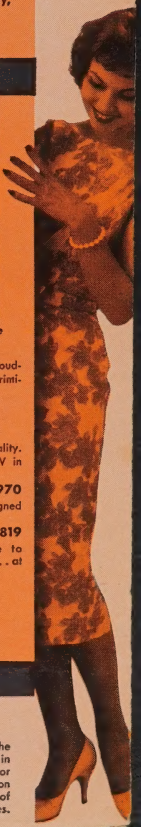
Stereons have the finest E-V mid-bass, treble and high frequency components. (Frequency response: 300 to 19,000 cps).

STEREON III for high efficiency systems . . . . . **Net $129.50**

XX3 STEREON CONTROL . . . . . **Net $30.00**

NOTE: All E-V Systems also available in limed oak or walnut finishes.

Systems shown are but a few of the multitude of E-V combinations found in every price class. Ask your dealer or write Electro-Voice for information on the industry's most *complete* line of high fidelity speakers and enclosures.



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